The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,818—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... Rs. 0 0
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A line [illegible] as the above eight lines.
All Advertisements according to the space occupied. [illegible] lines of which go to the inch.

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Second do. ..... ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th May, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsaro called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7.45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th May, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bunreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY 15th May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAB, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st May, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah may be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer VORWAERTS, 1,817 Tons Net Register, 450 H. P., Captain G. Marussig will be despatched as above positively on the 10th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus via Port Said	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on the undermentioned dates:—

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain G. Metter, to sail on or about the 1st June 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, to sail on or about the 4th June 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. Mahorcich, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited). Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Passenger Steamer AURORA, 1,319 Tons Net Register, 460 H. P., Captain G. Bagovich, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Constantinople	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Odessa	,, 450	,, 300	,, 150 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 235	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	66 8

THROUGH TICKETS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO VIENNA AND PARIS VIA VARNA AND THE DANUBE can be obtained at the Co.'s office at Constantinople.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. EYDAL HALL	3703	400	D. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	3700	400	W. Brand	23rd July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
MONGOLIA	3833	530	E. M. Edmond	18th May.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.
LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. B. Hall	5th June.
NIZAM	2 25	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
TEHERAN	2529	400	E. Stewart	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 20th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAFOHR	2837	600	A. Parish	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

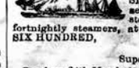
STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Rector	21st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th April 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
Captain, Tons. H. P. nom.

S.S. THESSALY....F. Harbord. 1,925 200 on 5th June.

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	ons.	H.P.
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	3 0 June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400 July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H. P.
ARCADIA	1,885	230 about 15th May.
THESSALIA	1,857	200 ,, 26th May.

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Graham's Buildings, 26th pril 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
Commanders. Tons. H. P. Nominal

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	200	20th May.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	30th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. ALEXANDRIA	A. Lindquister	1629	424	15th May.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
,, ,, Liverpool ..... ,, 500
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa ..... ,, 450
,, ,, Naples ..... ,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£936,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES.
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.
TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.
Esplanade, April 27, 1880.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, which was to be made to the Shareholders on the 6th instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

By Order of the Liquidator,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Bombay, 6th May 1880. Secretary to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 11th of May, for REPAIRS required to be done to Schooner WAVELET (No. 2) of the Bombay Pilot Service.

Particulars of the work requiring to be executed can be learnt, and the vessel can be inspected as she now is on the Patent Slip at Mazagon on application at this Office.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Office, Bombay, 1st May 1880. Port Officer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS *PRIMA* IN INDIS.
SHADE OF HORACE—THANKS!

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER ..... JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... CHAS. MERRILEES.
ACTING MANAGER ..... J. B. FERRELL.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.
STILL SUCCESSFUL,
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THE CITY!
CHEAP ADMISSION!!
AND
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENTS!!!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
WHICH WILL BE REPEATED
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, MAY 10TH, 1880.

MISS CLARA STANLEY
WILL APPEAR AS
PRINCE RAPHAEL.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY!!
CHARMING MUSIC!!!

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.

OVERTURE ..... ORCHESTRA.

MADAME CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.
AT 9 O'CLOCK.
OFFENBACH'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

PRINCE RAPHAEL	Miss CLARA STANLEY
Prince Casimir	Mr. J. Arthur.
Cabriolo	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Tremolini	Mr. J. Rollings.
Dr. Sparadrap	Mr. H. Oakley.
The Lottery Keeper	Mr. J. Devono.
Showmen	Messrs. Moore and Drew.
Zanetta	Miss Bertha Hootor.
Regina	Mr. Lizzie Wilson.
Manola	Mr. Kate Hedderwick.
Ricardi—(a Page)	Mr. Lilly Hedderwick.

Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT FIRST:
A PUBLIC SQUARE.

ACT SECOND:
A TERRACE IN FRONT OF A BARONIAL HALL.

ACT THIRD:
PRINCE CASIMIR'S PALACE.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOOTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	,, 12
Orchestra Stall	,, 3
Stall	,, 2
Pit	,, 1
Back Seat	,, 8 as.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 59, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, each.

FOR SALE.

A VERY PRETTY ARAB HORSE, age 5 years, height 14 hands, perfectly broken to single and double harness, and a very pleasant saddle horse. Perfect temper, very quiet, a Vet's certificate of soundness given. Sold simply because he is not charger height. Apply to
Captain RADFORD,
Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon APPLICATION at the Office of the Liquidators at No. 5, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will receive a SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of ONE ANNA and THREE PIES in the RUPEE upon the amount of their Claims as settled by the Court and costs of proof if any.—Dated this 8th day of May 1880.

By Order,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Broach Mills Co., Ld.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Provisional Agreement made and entered into the sixth day of May 1880 by the Directors of the above Company in the name and on behalf of the said Company with Thackersey Mooljee, Esquire, for purchase by the said Company of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's Mill at Arthur Road together with the Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Fixtures, Stores and the Cotton and Yarn in course of manufacture, belonging and appertaining to the said Mill, be and the same is hereby sanctioned and adopted, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry into effect the said Agreement and to take the conveyance of the said Mill from the said Mr. Thackersey Mooljee in the name and on behalf of the said Company.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased from 10,00,000 to Rs. 12,00,000 by the issue of two hundred new shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the costs of and incidental to the purchase sanctioned by the foregoing Resolution.

3. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 200 new shares in such manner as may be most conducive for the interest of the Company.

4. That the holders of the said 200 new shares be entitled to all profits and emoluments accruing from the 1st day of July 1880 to the Company and to vote in respect thereof after the said 1st day of July 1880 in the same manner as the holders of original shares in the Company.

And notice is hereby also given that the said Agreement with Mr. Thackersey Mooljee in the first Resolution above referred to can be inspected by the Shareholders on application at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજીનો કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th May 1880.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL,
ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

PRINCIPALS. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The School has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.

The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.

The Dormitories are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.

Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

TERMS,

Boarders over 10 years Rs. 35 per mensem.
Under ,, ,, 30
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)

Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the Standards of Education.

Pianoforte and Singing conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plates, &c. provided.

At the close of the May Recess studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonials kindly permitted:—

"Prospect House," Panchgani, April 20.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts and I have no doubt the continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that the pupils receive at your hands.

With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
W. E. GORDON.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOB WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.
ASQUITH AND LORD,

HAVE a large Assortment of India Tweeds and special Fine West of England Angolas for the present Hot Season wear, The patterns are of the newest, and the quality the finest procurable, and the cut and finish of all Garments supplied from their Well-known Establishment, will be found equal to any supplied by the best London Houses.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
India Tweed Suits Coat and Trousers	30	0
Very Fine Angola do. do.	40	0
The Very Best Angola do. do.	45	0
Very Fine Medium Angola do. (for the Hills)	40	0
The Best Black and Blue Diagonal Sac Coats	26	0
Do. do. Morning Coats	36	0
Extra Superfine ,, ,,	40	0
Vest to Match	9	0
The finest Angola Trousers per pair	18	0
The Best Chipping Norton Riding Trousers or Breeches	24	0
Do. Bedford Cord do.	26	0
Gaiters to Match	7	8
The best West of England Dress Suits	75	0
Do. do. Lined, Silk	85	0
Cricketing or Badminton Suits the best white Flannel	30	0

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, &c.
THORPE AND COMPANY.

ALL OF THE LATEST WEST-END STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES.

WINDSORS.

	Rs.	a.
The Windsor, in Light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk each	2	0
The Windsor, Washing Silk, Blue and Black Bird's Spots, will Tie Knot, Bow or Ring ,, each	2	0
The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ,, ,,	2	12
Long Scarfs, extra length specially for Sailor's Knot, Black and all the New Colours ...Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
Fold Windsors, for Knot or Bow, Rich Corded Silk, Spots and Stripes ,, ,, each	3	0
The Four-in-Hand Scarf shaped to the Neck, making a large Knot, Plain, and Fancy Striped Silks, each	2	12

PIN SCARVES.

The Polo Pin Scarf, crossed high to suit the present style of Dress ,, ,,	2	8
The Garrick, a large Pin Scarf, Black Silk, Fancy Colours, Spots, &c ,, ,,	3	8
Pin Washing Striped or Spot Cambric, each	0	12
Drill Pin Scarfs, Washing ,, ,, each	1	1

BOWS.

The Park Bow, Rich Silk, Striped and Plain each	1	8
The Grevy, a neat Bow ready made in Brocaded Silk and Colours ,, ,, each	2	0
The Broderick Bow, square ends, Black and Colored	2	0

KNOT SCARVES.

	Rs.	a.
The Don, Small Knot, Light Checks and Stripes, Washing Silk ,, ,, each	1	12
The Don, Small Knot, Black, Plain Colours, Spots, or Fancy Stripes ,, ,, each	2	0
The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ,, ,,	2	12
The Duke Scarf, Medium Knot, Black Plain Colours, Spots, Stripes, a large variety each	3	0
Black Folded Silk Ties, all widths, from	1	0
Washing Cambric Ties, Spot, Stripes or Checks per dozen	4	8

BRACES.

French Web ,, ,,	1	12
Plain Cantab ,, ,,	2	8
Guyot's celebrated ,, ,,	2	0
The United Service Bridle Leather ,, ,,	2	4
Carlet and White Berlin ,, ,,	2	8
Boys' Braces ,, ,,	1	8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Cambric Handkerchiefs, New Bee and White Bird's Eye Spot Borders, per dozen	15	0
Best White Cambric, Hemmed, ready for use Rs. 12-8 to	15	0
Best White Lawn, Hemmed, ready for use...per doz.	5	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

STOCKINGETTE,
FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

POMPADOUR SATEEN.
POMPADOUR FLANNEL.
POMPADOUR FOULARD.
POMPADOUR VELVET.
POMPADOUR SUNSHADES.

BLACK SILK GLOVES ..... Rs. 2-0 per pair.
COLOURED SILK GLOVES ..... ,, 1-8 per pair.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 3 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs.	375	
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto		350	
Ditto do. crystal-faced		325 and	350
Ditto do. second quality		280	
Gold Watches, not keyless	from	150 to	250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,500.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold 3 Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases ..... Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance ..... from 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, 3 hunting and hunting ..... ,, 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents ..... ,, 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for sport usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the same finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any item in India

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—Mr. E. J. BRANDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. PROPONTIS," ARRIVED from RANGOON, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BOATS alongside forthwith, failing which the cargo will be landed without further notice for ACCOUNT and RISK of the concerned.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 2,100 Tons, 250 H. P., will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL direct, on SATURDAY, 29th May.

The Clan Line Steamers were all quite recently built on the Clyde, and are excessively arranged for Indian Passenger Trade, all the Cabins being on Deck. The Clan Lamont has only Saloon accommodation.

Fare to Suez ..... Rs. 300
Do. Liverpool ..... ,, 450

For plans, hand books of information, or other particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's, and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 99¾ and French Rentes at Fcs. 118¾. Indian Government Securities were also unchanged at 78½ for Fours and 85 for Fours-and-a-half.

There were no changes of any importance in the Seed Market which was steady in London yesterday, and Wheat was firm. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet at previous prices, with the exception of a decline of 1¼ per piece in 39 inch Jacconets. Yarns were quoted ¼ per lb. cheaper. The shipments for the month of April for India were moderate, and show a marked falling off to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras compared with those of the month of March in goods, but to Calcutta the shipment of Yarn are 100,000 lbs. more than they then were. Considering the little inducement there has been for shippers to operate during the past few weeks, a falling off in the shipments was only to be expected, and it is hoped that this may have a beneficial effect on our markets.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday was reported in the public telegrams to be firm, but this was hardly borne out by private advices. The day's sales were 9,000 bales, of which only 500 bales were Surats, prices were the same as on Thursday.

To-day the market has been flat and Americans on the spot have given way 1-16d. per lb., and to arrive, May delivery, 3-32d. per lb. The sales were only 5,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of cotton, from which it will be seen that the total visible supply is further reduced by 34,000 bales, but on the other hand the supply of Surats is augmented by 15,000 bales. Figures at this time of the season are, however, of comparatively little importance; in the natural course of events, the supply of Americans must decrease and that of Surats increase during the next month, and although an early or late burst of our monsoon may make a difference in our shipments of 50,000 or even possibly 1,000,000 bales before the 30th of June, still it must be, by the reports of the new American crop, that the market will be mainly influenced from this time forward:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,200,000	1,989,850	2,466,670
" " " Surats	471,000	349,040	383,310
Stock in Liverpool	719,000	565 670	882,610
" " London	35,000	45,150	9 380
American Afloat	190,000	180,000	203,000
E. Indian "	182,000	120,000	84,000
Total	1,126,000	910,720	1,178,990
Price of Mid. Uplands	6¼d.	7¼d.	6d.
" Fair Dhollera	5¾d.	5¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot at 11 13-16 cents. per lb. Futures for August delivery were at 11·93 or ·03 cents. per lb., below Thursday's quotation. To-day's telegrams report no change in ready cotton, but Futures show a further decline of ·08 cents. per lb. The week's Receipts keep ahead of previous seasons, but these, as previously pointed out, are now of comparatively little importance. The weekly figures are as follows, viz.:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	26,000	20,000	22,800
" Exports to U. K.	47,000	37,000	41,000
" " Continent	26,000	3,000	14,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,652,600	4,323,000	4,511,400
" Exports to U. K. "	2,110,000	1,844,000	1,812 600
" " Continent "	1,132,800	1,357,000	1,214,500
" Stock in the Ports	560,000	335,000	384 000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	1,900	2,900

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was quoted at 52¼d. per oz., which, according to the public telegrams, was a decline of 1·16d. per oz. from the previous day, but the same as that generally given by private advices.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning quiet at yesterday's rates, and before the close for the Mail Mercantile Bills were negotiable on rather better terms. The general feeling throughout the day was that of weakness, but the market is very unsettled. So far as Bombay is concerned, everything points to lower rates, and Calcutta is still only following Bombay. The demand for Silver in China, however, and the possible further reduction in the Weekly Sales of Council Bills, are of themselves very important items in favour of a further advance. The general opinion, however, is that a new Loan will shortly be floated, in which case the Council drawings will probably be continued on their present scale. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d. per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 8¼d. "
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 8 9-32d. "
France 3 do.	2·14 "

On Calcutta there is no change to report. Demand drafts are still quoted at Rs. 99½ and 60 days' sight bills at Rs. 99.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is very weak, as the fear of a new Loan is affecting the values of those now in existence. The nominal quotation for Fours is still Rs. 94½ and of Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½, but these are sellers rates, and far above buyers ideas.

SHARES.—No changes of any importance have been reported to-day, but the general tendency, more especially of Spinning and Weaving Companies shares, is upwards.

COTTON.—The market has again been very irregular. Buyers have not shown much disposition to operate even at yesterday's rates, and sellers on the other hand have, on the strength of better advices from Liverpool, been demanding Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy advance. To-day's unfavourable advices from Liverpool and New York will no doubt lead to further decline in prices on Monday. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 7,870 bales. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Ready	Rs. 227	per candy.
" Comrawuttee	"	" 212	"
" F. G. F.	"	" 204	"
Good Dhollera	"	" 214	"
" F. G. F.	"	" 205	"
" G. F.	"	" 197	"

SEEDS.—The market is steady but unchanged at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Gunerat Rapeseed.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Hard Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady for ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal at 43s. 9d. per ton, and for all May at 42s. 6d. per ton. For London 42s. 6d. per ton is the rate for Seeds and 47s. 6d. for Measurement.

CARGO.—For Havre rates are reported at 40s. per ton. For shipment via Cape to Liverpool there is some enquiry at 42s. 6d. per ton for ready and 41s. 3d. per ton for early June shipment.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at previous rates.

COALS are steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs
Bank of Bombay	2,000	500	500	4 p. ct	2074
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	12⅝-d
Chartd. Bk. I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25⅛	all	8 do	470
National Bank of India	37,500	25	12½	5 do	116⅞-d
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	835
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	128	1,100
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	52	300
Ballary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. a	470
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	110
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	28
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	1,250	60	475
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	910x-d.
Fort Press Co.	180	2,500	2,500	50	1,150
French Press Co.	1,000	500	all	50	445
Sind Press Co.	400	1,000	750	5	485
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	3	220
Prince of W. Press	130	...	4,400	7	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,250	750	112	1,175
Scinde Press Co.	200	1,000	1,000	25	950
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	645
	P. T.	onds.			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,500	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	3,000	100	100	2½	57x-d
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	45
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. a	1,600
Bhoe-augur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	850
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	5	30	575
Coorla Mills	80	1,000	1,000	20	490
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	265
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	4	...	430
Gokuldas Saba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	2	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	975
Hydrabad Spinning	750	1,000	2,000	...	900
Jaffar Ali Spinning Co.	6	500	500	50	675
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	900
Khandesh	76	1,000	1,000	30	840
Khatao Mackanjee	1,85	1,000	1,000	50	640
Madras	500	1,250	1,250	75	740
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,250-d
Mookjee Petit's assoo Spinning Co.	2,500	1,000	...	30	1,200
Morarjee Goculdas	2,000	500	500	35	90
Narayan Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	990
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2½ p. a.	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	640
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,50	500	500	...	95
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	740
Tosoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 tons, Captain P. Miles, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP J. W. MARR, 1,296 tons, Captain G. Morse, sailed on the 8th inst. for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE STEMER PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 192 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE A. R. DEGENONILLY, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Mauritius (18th Mar.), with a cargo of 7,469 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jackeria Haj-e Ahmed.

THE SHIP NORNA, 1,050 tons, Captain J. Watt, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool, (27th Dec.), with a cargo of 1,502 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Ward, Mr. Cooper and daughter, Mr. Dyer, Mr. H. Framjee and 76 deck.

THE P. AND O. Co's STEAMER LOMBARDY, 1,751 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from China, brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—7 boxes gold, 49 packages silk, 375 packages tea, 2 boxes toys, and 2 packages papers. From Hongkong—5 boxes gold, 3 packages specie, 55 cases silk piecegoods, 2 boxes cottons, 114 cases glass bangles, 411 cases cassia, 15 packages sundries, 6 packages brass leaves, 15 cases glass beads, 12 packages chinaware, 2 cases white copper, 4 packages papers, 471 packages sugarcandy, 62 packages silk, 265 cases tea, 2 cases fans, 21 packages umbrellas, 1 package china roots, 2,200 bags sugar and 155 cases preserves. From Singapore—21 packages nutmegs, 150 packages gambier, 50 packages cammer, 40 packages tea, 3 packages kajaputtee oil, 2 packages medicine, 50 slabs tin, 2 packages garrow wood, 100 packages silk, 1 package cigars, and 52 packages hemp. From Penang—150 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Norna	Watt	Liverpool, Dec 27.
	A. R. de Genanilly	Beinard	Mauritius, March 18.
8	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Bussorah, April 24.
	Alexandria (s)	Lindquister	Liverpool, April 6.
	Columbian (s)	Boldwin	Calcutta, April 23.
9	Proponis (s)	Thompson	Kangoon, April 27.
	Vorwaertes (s)	Maurisig	Singapore, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Comelot (s)	Daily	London.
	Umballa (s)	Nailog	Kurrachee.
	Kher-oonee	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Venice.
	J. W. Marr	Morse	Bremerhaven.
9	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Canute, Miles, to E Point, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Socotra, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship City of Canton, to Callao.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tenedos s—3 barrels carbolic acid Rogers and Co.
Br nkenme Hall s—1 qr cask port wine Aderjee Dorabjee.
City of naltimore s—50 cases soda water bottles, Sally Mahomed Fazul.

FROM GLASGOW.

Dalia s—27 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—100 cases candles Edudjee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, 10 cases champagne Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Peshawur s—1 case medicine Rogers and Co.
Verona s—2 cases aneline dye Remtoola Noordin, 1 qr. cask brandy D Nusserwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—77 bales hemp M M Mody and Co, 100 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.
Plainmeller —400 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co, 3 bales skins Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy, 25 bales wool Folly and Co, 110 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 1 0 bales cotton John Marshall, 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Othona s—30 tons old iron James Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

G N Gamowell s—40 bales hemp Vussonjee Veerjee.
Mongolia s—13½ cwts E teeth Sarid Durvesh, 49 cases essential oil, P and O S N Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth s—128 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 135 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Lord Eslington s—1,000 bales cotton John Marshall.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Narcissus—833 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 250 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sam Weller s—24 cwts mowra flower Purmanund Veerjee, 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1,049¼ cwts gingelly seed Lang Moir and Co.
Patterdale s—2,009 cwts mowra flower Purmanund Veerjee, 4,000 cwt s wheat 1,800 cwts gingellyseed and 707 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

City of Canton s—1,200 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pax s—1,200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—10 packages beerabole and 124 packages olibanum Datardina Mowjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Hore, Captain, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 7.

Hutchison, Captain, 4th K O Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Mathews, Lieut, 4th K O Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Boyd, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on Med Cert, to England.
Corrin, Major, Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Col, R H A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Beatson, Surg, on Med Cert, to England.
Schuyler, Lieut, 2-14th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Heyland, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lest, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Fogo, Surg Genl, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Hore, Captain, on leave.
Warburton, Captain, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Gibbons, Dy Surg Genl, on Med Cert, to England.
Sinclair, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Cyprus.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th May 1880.

With the sanction of H E Sir N B Chamberlain, G C B, G C S I, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

Lieut R Wynyard, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp temporarily, with effect from 19th April 1880, vice Barrow.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
22nd Regt N I—Jemedar Mungal Singh to be Native Adjt from the 8th April 1880, vice Shaik Kakoo, promoted.

Captain E L Elliot, Offg Dep Asst Qr Mr Genl, is transferred from the Poona Divn to Bombay Dist.

Maj J Jopp, Asst Qr Mr Genl, will rejoin the Poona Divn on being relieved by Capt Elliot.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 28th April 1880:—
Col C M Browne, R E, P W D,
Major W A Salmon, S C, Pol Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Belgaum District Order, dated 30th March 1880, appointing Captain A W Forster, B-2 R A, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Belgaum Dist, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Major Lloyd, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Mehidpore Station Order, dated 25th April 1880, appointing Lieut Col R R Woodhouse, 11th Regt N I to be Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Major French 11th Regt N I, relieved.

Baroda Station Order, dated 20th April 1880, appointing Lieut C F Richards, R A, to be Station Staff Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Butcher, R A, leaving the station.

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 16th April 1880, reconstructing the Committee of Payments hip as follows, consequent on Captain Mackinnon having proceeded on detachment to Khelat-i-Ghilzai:—
President, Major C V Oliver.
Members, Major J T Ready and Captain E S Garratt.

Major Ready will continue to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

12th Regiment N I—Regtl order, dated 26th April 1880, appointing Jemedar Cannac Gondnac, to officiate as Jemedar Adjutant during the absence on leave of Jemedar Rango Sellar; with the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

Mhow Division Order, Dated 8th April 1880, appointing Lieut A C Burmester, R A, to perform the duties of Sub-Inspr of Army Schools, Mhow Circle, on the departure of Sub-Inspr A Wolfe, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—
29th Foot—Major J C Douglas, to Mahableshwur, from date of departure for 3 months on private affairs.
7th Regt N I—Captain J A Rowlandson, to remain in Bombay from 28th April to 27th May 1880, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATSON—May 2nd, at Exeter, the wife of Major J. W. Watson, President Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DIRTH.

STREET—May 9th, at Marine House, Bombay, the wife of Commander H. A. Street, R. N., Commanding Indian Government Steamer Tenasserim, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DANIELS—MARSTON—May 6th, at the British Residency and Consulate General, Bushire, Persian Gulf, by Lieut-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Resident in the Gulf and H. M.'s Consul General for Fars, &c., James Whyte Daniels, son of Mr. C. W. Daniels, of the Bombay Preventive Service, to Frances Germina Wilhelmina (Fanny), only daughter of E. W. Marston, Esq. (By telegram.)

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

THE despatch of the Indian Government on the error in the Budget has at last come to hand, and we give it to our readers *in extenso*. And after explaining the pains which had been taken to ascertain the approximate cost of the war, it states: "We consider that it will be necessary to add at least £4,000,000 to our estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81." It must be remembered that the total cost of the war for 1880-81 was put down in the budget at only £1,958,000, and now in less than three months from the publication of the budget we are told that £4,000,000 must be added to that estimate—that is, the estimate must be more than tripled. Had the war only just begun there might have been an excuse for some error—but even then not for so great a one—but in the third year of a war any such blunder is quite inexcusable, and Lord Lytton's Government must not blame a censorious public if they believe that no such mistake would have been made had there not been a strong desire to make the Indian accounts appear well at the time of the elections. Hostilities began in November 1878, and yet we are told that it was only in January, February, and March, 1880, that the drawings on the frontier treasuries enabled the Government to realize the actual cost of the war. The despatch says: "We can only speak now with much reserve of the total amount which the war, apart from the frontier railways, will ultimately cost. The responsible officers in the Military Department, still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as £10,000,000; but we are unable at present to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoing from our treasuries." The total estimate of the cost of the war as given in the budget of February last was £5,512,670, and now we are told that the Government cannot accept £10,000,000 as the total cost apart from the cost of frontier railways. Any more astounding error, and any more inexcusable one after the wide experience of the country in frontier wars, we cannot imagine. And how hollow sounds now Lord Lytton's protest in his speech on the budget when refuting an alleged insinuation of Mr. Gladstone, that the accounts had been falsified to conceal the real cost of the war: "Our estimates, as far as it has been hither to possible to verify them, have proved remarkably accurate. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores and *materiél*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under the orders of the Secretary of State, actually charged as war expenditure much of what we had contemplated in times of peace, and should probably have been in any case obliged to incur at no distant date."

The responsibility for this grave error in the estimates of the cost of the war lies with General Sir Edwin Johnson, who states: "As head of the Military Department I am alone responsible for the estimate, and I fully accept such responsibility." He then goes on to explain the causes of the errors. First, the purchase of transport animals instead of hiring them. Second, the expense of storing six months' provisions before the hot weather set in. Third, the increase in the price of grain in the districts of Peshawur and Rawal Pindee. Fourth, the increased cost of supplies in Afghanistan. Fifth, increased wages to followers. Sixth, the "works necessary for the maintenance of our position and protection of the troops when it became evident that occupation would be prolonged through the summer months and even into autumn." It seems that the cost of operations for the early months of this year were based on the cost for the same months last year while Sir Edwin Johnson now says: "In such operations as those in which we are now engaged, their cost increases in a progressive ratio week by week with their continuance." But has the member of Government at the head of the Military Department only now found this out? Was it only after the 24th February of this year—the date of the budget—that he learned that transport animals had been purchased instead of being hired? Did he not know in February last that the troops must be provisioned for the summer? Has the increased cost—famine prices he calls them—of grain in Peshawur sprung up within ten weeks? Has he only now learned that the occupation of Afghanistan must necessarily lead to largely increased prices there? And was no allowance made in the estimate for the budget for strengthening our positions for a long occupation? Is it possible that the Military Department of India has been all along living in a fool's paradise, calculating on an immediate termination of the war, forgetting that their transport animals were dying by thousands, ignorant of the price of stores and provisions, and not knowing, apparently not having the least idea of the cost of the war until their treasuries were getting empty? And yet this appears to be the real state of the case. It is like a merchant who is unaware of the amount of his expenses until his cheque is returned with the intimation that there are no funds in the bank to the credit of his account. The public will not, we are sure, accept General Johnson's explanations. There is not one of the explanatory causes which he has brought forward which could not have been foreseen long ago; there was no reason whatever for believing in February last that the war was near its conclusion, and there was no excuse for not providing in the budget for its continuance during the year; or if the estimates were based on its early termination, this ought to have been distinctly stated in the budget. But this is not all: we are now told that the estimates given were for the expenses in India only; and we are now given the same figures "less expenditure from the Home Treasury." The expense incurred at home in consequence of the war is as much a part of the cost of the war as that incurred here, and yet we are now told for the first time that the estimates of the cost of the war did not include the expenditure from the Home Treasury. Of this no explanation is vouchsafed. On referring to the explanation of Major Newmarch, the Military Accountant General, it will be seen that in every case he cut down the expenditure anticipated by the subordinate departments. The total estimates for the first year amounted to 110 lakhs; this he reduced to 50 or 60 lakhs. He declares that only Rs. 60,02,703 were spent during the year but that there was a balance of about 60 lakhs of outstandings to be adjusted in the next year. The estimates made by the subordinate departments for 1879-80 amounted to 348 lakhs and these were reduced to 300 lakhs. For 1880 81 the Bengal Controller of Military Accounts made provision for 200 lakhs, the Madras for 6 lakhs, and the Bombay Controller made no provision at all; Major Newmarch then estimates 100 lakhs for the whole and allows for another 100 lakhs to be brought forward from the previous year; and this low estimate is made, he says, "anticipating as in 1879 80, an early termination of the campaign." But the financial statement gave the county no intimation that the favourable nature of the estimates rested on the anticipation that the war would soon be over, and the public appears, therefore, to have been deliberately deceived on this point. We were distinctly told by Sir John Strachey that public "there is no reason to believe that they (the war estimates) err on the side of being too low;" and yet all the time they were based on an expectation of early termination of the war, which no one outside the Government anticipated in the least.

We have but little doubt that England will now accept a portion of the cost of this unfortunate war, for even Sir John Strachey can no longer say "we have actually got all the money that we want." We showed at the time the budget was published that the real state of the finances on the figures given showed a deficit on the three years ending 1880-81 of nearly 6 lakhs; the deficit is now increased to 10 lakhs, with a certainty of its becoming much larger. Such a result would be, under any circumstances, disagreeable, but coming after the boastful utterances of Sir John Strachey and the fulsome gratulations of Lord Lytton when he attempted to further glorify Sir John's handiwork, this denouement becomes humiliating not only to the Government, who are responsible for these gross errors, but to the nation itself. It is but two months ago that Lord Lytton burned with righteous indignation because Mr. Gladstone had stated: "There is now a wide-spread belief that the real cost of the Afghan war has not been made known to the country;" and circumstances only prevented the Viceroy from "denouncing it as an incredible calumny." Now Lord Lytton "with regret" signs a despatch which states that the war, estimated to cost £5,512,670, cannot be safely estimated even at £10,000,000; "We are unable at present to reconcile this expectation (£10,000,000) with the actual out-goings from our treasuries."

THE Marquis of Ripon has been interviewed by a deputation of the Indian Council, apparently on the subject of education in India. His Lordship stated that as regards that question he will follow the lines laid down in the Despatch of 1854 of the Court of Directors. This despatch is supposed to be the corner stone of our present educational system, and the declaration by the Viceroy designate that he intends to act in accordance with it may not have any particular significance. The noble Marquis has doubtless been reading up Indian questions as it is the wholesome practise of noblemen in his position to do, and the reference to the Education Despatch of 1854 may have been simply made to impress the deputation with the fact that His Lordship has an intimate knowledge of the most recondite documents bearing on matters educational in India. But it is also possible that this reference may have a very real significance, and may prelude a marked and important change in the Government policy with regard to education. We have said that the Despatch of 1854 is supposed to be the basis of the present educational system. But, in truth, the principles therein laid down have never been carried out in their integrity, and in some directions they have been altogether left out of account. Without going into the subject fully to-day, we may state that generally the leading idea embodied in the despatch was that the State should do what it could to encourage and develope primary education in the vernacular schools, and that secondary education should as far as possible be paid for by those who experienced its benefits, any help given by Government being auxiliary, and, as far as practicable, temporary. It was admitted that in practice it might be impossible to withdraw State aid wholly from secondary schools after they had been assisted in their infancy by Government funds, but the ideal was that they should be in great part supported by the fees of those frequenting them. How far this ideal has been forgotten need not be pointed out. The Education Department has come to look upon private schools and schools maintained by missionaries as in some sort unauthorized and illegitimate rivals of the Government high schools, and secondary education is regarded as much more important than the work done in the vernacular schools. The universities, which were to be purely examining bodies on the model of the London University, have by degrees been transformed into bastard Oxfords, controlled by college cliques, and aspiring to teach, instead of simply ascertaining how much the pupils of schools and colleges, no matter of what kind, actually know, and giving them diplomas in accordance with the fact. If the Marquis of Ripon's reference to the Despatch of 1854 means anything, it must mean that in his opinion it would be well to revert to the principles therein laid down and make them prevail where they have been hitherto quietly set at naught. If this be so we shall have some very lively discussions on matters educational, for the Department will certainly show fight in defence of the system which has been built up since the Director's Report was penned.

THE defeat of Sir William Harcourt when presenting himself for re-election at Oxford has no political significance. He was returned at the general election by a bare majority and contrary to the general expectation. His defeat is, however, a misfortune for himself, and in some measure for the Government which will miss his incisive debating power in the Lower House, especially since Mr. Lowe has been transferred to the Lords.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 24.

OUR Colonel, who left for Shiraz a few weeks ago, is expected to return to-day, also his First Assistant.

A rumour is current that the Shah intends visiting his territories early in winter. This is the first step the present King of kings has done since coming to the throne, and we Bushirites hope that it will bring good results.

H. R. H. the Etysham-ed-do wlah, son of the Prince Governor of Shiraz, is here on his annual visit. Every person is unanimous in wishing his stay a short one. The number of followers being too many to keep at arm's length, a feasible plan is adopted, viz., to post them in trios every 50 yards all round town. No doubt the intention is a good one, but unhappily it is followed with results far from satisfactory. Any one found out later than the second bugle is taken into custody, and let free next morning. If blackmail is forthcoming our worthy minions of the peace disregard all rules and let them off; but woe betide any one unable to pay his way through. The Assistant Resident, returning rather late some evenings ago, was arrested, and, thanks to the Cargosar (foreign agent), he was liberated within a few hours, and a few nights since the apothecary and his family were also stopped five yards from their own door.

Coinage in Bussreh and Baghdad has fallen almost 50 per cent of their original value, owing to an order from the Turkish capital to substitute other pieces. Probably this is a precusor of the reforms about to be introduced lower into Asiatic Turkey.

While on the subject, a few days back the clerks employed in the Turkish Telegraph office struck work, which necessitated suspension of telegraphic communication throughout the lines worked by this nation. The reason assigned being the reduction in salaries about to be made.

I have often dwelt upon the reasons as to why our post and Telegraph offices in town should not be more within the reach of merchants and the public in general. Not being able to arrive at any significant solution of the question myself, I have considered the present mode of making known my sentiments, which are shared by the public in general, the best. That the telegraph and post offices in town are mainly supported by the traffic contributed towards them from the Bushire public is pretty well known, and to put that public to the wearying exertion of walking almost over a mile to post their letters or submit telegrams would seem curious. Apart from this the lowly and incommodiously constructed buildings in which these public establishments are, would appear to reflect great discredit on the departments they represent. Why not have the offices in a more commodious building situated within the reach of the centre of business? I cannot account for this, unless that they are solely placed there for the convenience of the Resident, has been settled. In such a case merchants must only make their own arrangements, but the case being otherwise would lead one to suppose that economy was the chief aim. The interests of the public and the comfort of the employés are sacrificed in order to save a few rupees. To have branch offices of two well-paying departments in rooms about eight feet square with a flat roof, seems amusing, especially when we know that the room now used for telegraph purposes was formerly the Residency *khabo*. I believe in economy when it can be adopted without loss of credit or discomfort but will never advocate anything attended by results springing from a poor spirit.

The weather is getting rather oppressive. Hot winds accompanied with dust storms are very prevalent just now. We may look for an early and severe summer this year.

Trade is again getting depressed in Bushire. For the last three or four months larger quantities of cotton were shipped to Bombay as the market there had risen, and merchants found it very profitable. Compared with the bales of previous years, this has been an unusually busy one, considering we were on the verge of a famine. Pearl fisheries will now commence along the Persian littoral. Large shipments of opium have also been exported to China and London. It is estimated that over 2,000 chests have gone forward, valued nearly 30 lacs of rupees. Exchange, which was a few days as high as 225 per cent., is now 4 per cent. lower.

ECHOES FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

ON the 27th the booming of guns announced the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub. The cavalcade which escorted His Honor to "Barnes Court" was not a very imposing one, being composed exclusively of the police authorities; but a suitable reception awaited him at the house. The Volunteers turned up in force; and this time they arrived on the ground only half an hour too late to be of any use, instead of being two hours and three quarters behind time, as on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival. This is an instance of extraordinary punctuality on their part, and those singular symptoms of zeal are deserving of every encouragement. The Lieutenant Governor is the latest distinguished visitor, but he is not to be the last by any means. General Daud Shah is on his way up; the potentates of Jeypore, Scindia, and Durbunga may also be shortly looked for; and as His Excellency the Viceroy seems to have decided on quitting the country in a very few days, not the least distinguished visitor we may expect to see here in a month or so will probably be His Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

* * *

THE "Chotah Budzat"—as a certain officer, who had passed a brilliant examination in the "Upper Standard," once called the commencement of the rains—is now an accomplished fact. Wind, hail, rain and dust alternately relieve each other, and each in turn rules supreme up and down the *khuds*. A few days ago, a well known stout old gentleman was seen, puffing and blowing, in full pursuit of a rebellious solatope, which had suddenly determined to part company with the head of its legitimate owner—whether in disgust at being obliged to cover such an empty vessel, or impelled by an ambitious desire to travel and see something of the world, is best known to itself. However, this mutinous article led the old gentleman a pretty chase. From the Kotwallee, past the Church compound, down the declivity towards Sukkur Bazar, rushed the infatuated man, heedless of the enthusiastic and admiring cheers of the crowd of *budmashes* at his heels. But it was in vain. With a derisive sommers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 99⅛ and French Rentes at Fcs. 118¾. Indian Government Securities were also unchanged at 78¾ for Fours and 85 for Fours-and-a-half.

There were no changes of any importance in the Seed Market which was steady in London yesterday, and Wheat was firm. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market was quiet at previous prices, with the exception of a decline of 1¼ per piece in 39 inch Jaconets. Yarns were quoted ¼ per lb. cheaper. The shipments for the month of April for India were moderate, and show a marked falling off to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras compared with those of the month of March in goods, but to Calcutta the shipment of Yarn was 100,000 lbs. more than they then were. Considering the little inducement there has been for shippers to operate during the past few weeks, a falling off in the shipments was only to be expected, and it is hoped that this may have a beneficial effect on our markets.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday was reported in the public telegrams to be firm, but this was hardly borne out by private advices. The day's sales were 9,000 bales, of which only 500 bales were Surats, prices were the same as on Thursday.

To-day the market has been flat and Americans on the spot have given way 1-16d. per lb., and to arrive, May delivery, 3-32d. per lb. The sales were only 5,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the position of cotton, from which it will be seen that the total visible supply is further reduced by 34,000 bales, but on the other hand the supply of Surats is augmented by 15,000 bales. Figures at this time of the season are, however, of comparatively little importance; in the natural course of events, the supply of Americans must decrease and that of Surats increase during the next month, and although an early or late burst of our monsoon may make a difference in our shipments of 50,000 or even possibly 1,000,000 bales before the 30th of June, still it must be, by the reports of the new American crop, that the market will be mainly influenced from this time forward:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,200,000	1,989,850	2,466,670
,, ,, ,, Surats	471,000	349,040	383,310
Stock in Liverpool.....	719,000	565 570	882,610
,, London	35,000	45,150	9 380
American Afloat.....	190,000	180,000	203,000
E. Indian ,, ...	182,000	130,000	84,000
Total.....	1,126,000	910,720	1,178,990
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	6¼d.	7¼d.	6d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5¾d.	5¾d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot at 11 13-16 cents. per lb. Futures for August delivery were at 11·93 or ·03 cents. per lb., below Thursday's quotation. To-day's telegrams report no change in ready cotton, but Futures show a further decline of ·08 cents. per lb. The week's Receipts keep ahead of previous seasons, but these, as previously pointed out, are now of comparatively little importance. The weekly figures are as follows, viz.:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	26,000	20,000	22,800
,, Exports to U.K. ...	47,000	37,000	41,000
,, ,, Continent ...	26,000	3,000	14,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,652,000	4,323,000	4,101,400
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	2,110,000	1,844,000	1,813 600
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	1,132,800	1,357,000	1,214,500
,, Stock in the Ports ...	560,000	335,000	384,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	4,000	1,900	2,900

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was quoted at 52¾d. per oz., which, according to the public telegrams, was a decline of 1-16d. per oz. from the previous day, but the same as that generally given by private advices.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning quiet at yesterday's rates, and before the close for the Mail Mercantile Bills were negotiable on rather better terms. The general feeling throughout the day was that of weakness, but the market is very unsettled. So far as Bombay is concerned, everything points to lower rates, and Calcutta is still only following Bombay. The demand for Silver in China, however, and the possible further reduction in the Weekly Sales of Council Bills, are of themselves very important items in favour of a further advance. The general opinion, however, is that a new Loan will shortly be floated, in which case the Council drawings will probably be continued on their present scale. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight..... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 do. ... 1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
France 3 do. 2·14	,,

On Calcutta there is no change to report. Demand drafts are still quoted at Rs. 99¼ and 60 days' sight bills at Rs. 99.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is very weak, as the fear of a new Loan is affecting the values of those now in existence. The nominal quotation for Fours is still Rs. 94¾ and of Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101¾, but these are sellers rates, and far above buyers ideas.

SHARES.—No changes of any importance have been reported to-day, but the general tendency, more especially of Spinning and Weaving Companies shares, is upwards.

COTTON.—The market has again been very irregular. Buyers have not shown much disposition to operate even at yesterday's rates, and sellers on the other hand have, on the strength of better advices from Liverpool, been demanding Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy advance. To-day's unfavourable advices from Liverpool and New York will no doubt lead to a further decline in prices on Monday. The arrivals from up-country yesterday were 7,870 bales. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Ready Rs. 227	per candy.
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 212	,,
F. G. ,, 204	,,	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 214	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 205	,,
G. F.	,, 197	,,

SEEDS.—The market is steady but unchanged at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Gunerat Rapeseed.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Hard Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady for ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal at 43s. 9d. per ton, and to-day at 42s. 6d. per ton. For London 42s. 6d. per ton is the rate for Seeds and 47s. 6d. for Measurement.

CARGO.—For Havre rates are reported at 40s. per ton. For shipment via Cape to Liverpool there is some enquiry at 42s. 6d. per ton for ready and 41s. 3d. per ton for early June shipment.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at previous rates.

COALS are steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,000	500	500	4 p. ct	707½
Bank of Bengal.....	4,000	200	all	8 do	745
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	122x-d
Chartrd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chartrd Mercantile	80,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	470
National Bank of India.	87,810	25	12½	5 do	165x-d
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	825
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,150	12½	1,100
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	300
Bellary	522	1,000	1000	20 p. a	470
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	250	250	14	110
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	28
Colabas Press Co.....	500	1,250	1,250	50	675
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	400	500	all	15	200
East India Press Co.....	700	2,000	1,000	100	910x-d.
Fort Press Co	18	2,500	2,500	5	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50	445
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	485
Mofussil Co.....	2,182	400	400	3	220
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,200	7½	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,200	750	11½	1,175
Samoon Press Co.....	200	500	500	25	550
Vulkart's Press Co. ...	45	1,000	all	50	645

P. T. onds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	81,000	100	100	9¼	57x-d
Alfred Mandvie	2,000	500	500	10	495
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. a	1,600
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	850
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5	30	675
Comrie Mills	93	1,000	1,000	20	990
D. Spinning	5,000	2,000	a'	35	265
Empress S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	a'	...	433
Globe Babasjee Bingo...	1,000	1,000	400	25	910
Hindustan	572	1,000	1,000	4	975
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	797	1,000	1,600	...	800
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	6	250	250	50	275
Jam-a-Mahbub	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	600
Khandelah	78	1,000	1,000	30	940
Kh.ateo Mackanjee ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	640
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	440
,, United	2	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,250x-d
Manekjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	500	35	1,210
Nassick Spinning	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	990
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	715
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	21 p. a.	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	640
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,50	500	500	...	95
Sassoon S. & W Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shoolapore Mills	99	1,000	1,000	90	950
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	740
Istoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50½	600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,391 tons, Captain P. Miles, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP J. W. MARR, 1,296 tons, Captain G. Morse, sailed on the 8th inst, for Bremerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE STEMER PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 192 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE A. R. DEGENONILLY, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Mauritius (18th Mar.), with a cargo of 7,469 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed.

THE SHIP NORNA, 1,050 tons, Captain J. Watt, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool, (27th Dec.), with a cargo of 1,502 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMER SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Ward, Mr. Cooper and daughter, Mr. Dyer, Mr. H. Framjee and 76 deck.

THE P. AND O. Co's STEAMER LOMBARDY, 1,751 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from China, brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—7 boxes gold, 49 packages silk, 375 packages tea, 2 boxes toys, and 2 packages papers. From Hongkong—5 boxes gold, 3 packages specie, 55 cases silk piecegoods, 2 boxes cottons, 114 cases glass bangles, 411 cases cassia, 15 packages sundries, 5 packages brass leaves, 15 cases glass beads, 12 packages chinaware, 2 cases white copper, 4 packages papers, 471 packages sugarcandy, 62 packages silk, 265 cases tea, 2 cases fans, 21 packages umbrellas, 1 package china roots, 2,200 bags sugar and 155 cases preserves. From Singapore—21 packages nutmegs, 150 packages gambier, 50 packages dammer, 40 packages tea, 3 packages kajeputtee oil, 2 packages medicine, 50 slabs tin, 2 packages garrow wood, 100 packages silk, 1 package cigars, and 52 packages hemp. From Penang—150 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Norna	Watt	Liverpool, Dec 27.
	A. R. de Genonilly.	Beinard.....	Mauritius, March 18.
8	Socotra (s)	Sturratt	Bussorah, April 24.
	Alexandria (s)	Lindquister ...	Liverpool, April 6.
	Columbian (s).....	Bodwell	Calcutta, April 23.
9	Propontis (s)	Thompson	Rangoon, April 27.
	Vorwaertes (s)	Mauriesig	Singapore, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Comelot (s)	Daily	London.
	Umballa (s)	Nailor	Kurr chee.
	Kher-oosee	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Venice.
	J. W. Marr	Morse	Bremerhaven.
9	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Canute, Miles, to E Point, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Socotra, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship City of Canton, to Calias.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tenedos s—3 barrels carbolic acid Rogers and Co.
Br ukeame Hall s—1 qr cask port wine Aderjee Dorabjee.
City of Baltimore s—50 cases sodawater bottles, Sally Mahomed Fazul.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—27 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—100 cases candles Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, 10 cases champagne Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Peshawur s—1 case medicine Rogers and Co.
Verona s—2 cases aniline dye Remtoola Noordin, 1 qr. cask brandy D Nusserwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—77 bales hemp M M Mody and Co, 100 bales cotton Plainmeller:—400 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co, 3 bales skins Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy, 25 bales wool Pelly and Co, 119 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 1 0 bales cotton John Marshall, 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Othona s—30 tons old iron James Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

G N Gamewell s—40 bales hemp Vussonjee Veerjee.
Mongolia s—13½ cwts E teeth Surift Durvesh, 49 cases essential oil, P and O S N Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth s—128 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 135 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Lord Eslington s—1,000 bales cotton John Marshall.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Narcissus—833 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 250 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sam Weller s—24 cwts mowra flower Purmanund Veerjee, 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1,049¼ cwts gingelly seed Lang Moir and Co.
Patterdale s—2,009 cwts mowra flower Purmanund Veerjee, 4,000 cw s wheat 1,800 cwts gingellyseed and 707 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

City of Canton s—1,203 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pax s—1,200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—10 packages beerabole and 184 packages olibanum Datardina Mowjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Hore, Captain, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 7.

Hutchison, Captain, 4th K O Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Mathews, Lieut, 4th K O Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Boyd, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on Med Cert, to England.
Corrin, Major, Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Col, R H A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Beatson, Surg, on Med Cert, to England.
Schuyler, Lieut, 2-14th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Heyland, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lest, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Fozo, Surg Genl, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Hore, Captain, on leave.
Warburton, Captain, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Gibbons, Dy Surg Genl, on Med Cert, to England.
Sinclair, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Cyprus.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th May 1880.

With the sanction of H E Sir N B Chamberlain, G C B, G C S I, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

Lieut R Wynyard, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp temporarily, with effect from 19th April 1880, vice Barrow.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd Regt N I—Jemedar Mungal Singh to be Native Adjt from the 6th April 1880, vice Shaik Kakoo, promoted.

Captain E L Elliot, Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, is transferred from the Poona Divn to Bombay Dist.

Maj J Jopp, Asst Qr Mr Genl, will rejoin the Poona Divn on being relieved by Capt Elliot.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 28th April 1880:—

Col C M Browne, R E, P W D,
Major W A Salmon, S C, Pol Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Belgaum District Order, dated 30th March 1880, appointing Captain A W Ferrier, B-9 R A, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Belgaum Dist, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Major Lloyd, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Mchidpore Station Order, dated 25th April 1880, appointing Lieut Col R S Woodhouse, 11th Regt N I to be Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Major French 11th Regt N I, relieved.

Baroda Station Order, dated 20th April 1880, appointing Lieut C F Richards, R A, to be Station Staff Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Butcher, R A, leaving the station.

66th Foot—Regimental order, dated 16th April 1880, reconstructing the Committee of Payms tership as follows, consequent on Captain Mackinnon having proceeded on detachment to Khelat-i-Ghilzai:—

President, Major J V Oliver.
Members, Major J T Ready and Captain E S Garratt.

Major Ready will continue to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

12th Regiment N I—Regtl order, dated 26th April 1880, appointing Jemedar Cannac Gondnac, to officiate as Jemedar Adjutant during the absence on leave of Jemedar Ragoo Sellar; with the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

Mhow Division Order, Dated 8th April 1880, appointing Lieut A C Burmester, R A, to perform the duties of Sub-Inspr of Army Schools, Mhow Circle, on the departure of Sub-Inspr A Wolfe, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

29th Foot—Major J C Douglas, to Mahableshwur, from date of departure for 2 months on private affairs.

7th Regt N I—Captain J A Rowlandson, to remain in Bombay from 28th April to 27th May 1880, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATSON—May 2nd, at Exeter, the wife of Major J. W. Watson, President Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DIRTH.

STREET—May 9th, at Marine House, Bombay, the wife of Commander H. A. Street, R. N., Commanding Indian Government Steamer Tenasserim, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DANIELS—MARSTON—M y 6th, at the British Residency and Consulate General, Bushire, Persian Gulf, by Lieut-Colonel E. C. Rose, Political Resident in the Gulf and H. M.'s Consul General for Fars, &c., James Whyte Daniels, son of Mr. C. W. Daniels, of the Bombay Preventive Service, to Frances Germina Wilhelmina (Fanny), only daughter of E. W. Marston, Esq. (By telegram.)

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

THE despatch of the Indian Government on the error in the Budget has at last come to hand, and we give it to our readers *in extenso*. And after explaining the pains which had been taken to ascertain the approximate cost of the war, it states: "We consider that it will be necessary to add at least £4,000,000 to our estimate of the cost of the war in 1880-81." It must be remembered that the total cost of the war for 1880-81 was put down in the budget at only £1,958,000, and now in less than three months from the publication of the budget we are told that £4,000,000 must be added to that estimate—that is, the estimate must be more than tripled. Had the war only just begun there might have been an excuse for some error—but even then not for so great a one—but in the third year of a war any such blunder is quite inexcusable, and Lord Lytton's Government must not blame a censorious public if they believe that no such mistake would have been made had there not been a strong desire to make the Indian accounts appear well at the time of the elections. Hostilities began in November 1878, and yet we are told that it was only in January, February, and March, 1880, that the drawings on the frontier treasuries enabled the Government to realize the actual cost of the war. The despatch says: "We can only speak now with much reserve of the total amount which the war, apart from the frontier railways, will ultimately cost. The responsible officers in the Military Department, still confidently expect that its cost will not be nearly so much as £10,000,000; but we are unable at present to reconcile this expectation with the actual outgoing from our treasuries." The total estimate of the cost of the war as given in the budget of February last was £5,512,670, and now we are told that the Government cannot accept £10,000,000 as the total cost apart from the cost of frontier railways. Any more astounding error, and any more inexcusable one after the wide experience of the country in frontier wars, we cannot imagine. And how hollow sounds now Lord Lytton's protest in his speech on the budget when refuting an alleged insinuation of Mr. Gladstone, that the accounts had been falsified to conceal the real cost of the war: "Our estimates, as far as it has been hither to possible to verify them, have proved remarkably accurate. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores and *materiél*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under the orders of the Secretary of State, actually charged as war expenditure much of what we had contemplated in times of peace, and should probably have been in any case obliged to incur at no distant date."

The responsibility for this grave error in the estimates of the cost of the war lies with General Sir Edwin Johnson, who states: "As head of the Military Department I am alone responsible for the estimate, and I fully accept such responsibility." He then goes on to explain the causes of the errors. First, the purchase of transport animals instead of hiring them. Second, the expense of storing six months' provisions before the hot weather set in. Third, the increase in the price of grain in the districts of Peshawar and Rawal Pindee. Fourth, the increased cost of supplies in Afghanistan. Fifth, increased wages to followers. Sixth, the "works necessary for the maintenance of our position and protection of the troops when it became evident that occupation would be prolonged through the summer months and even into autumn." It seems that the cost of operations for the early months of this year were based on the cost for the same months last year while Sir Edwin Johnson now says: "In such operations as those in which we are now engaged, their cost increases in a progressive ratio week by week with their continuance." But has the member of Government at the head of the Military Department only now found this out? Was it only after the 24th February of this year—the date of the budget—that he learned that transport animals had been purchased instead of being hired? Did he not know in February last that the troops must be provisioned for the summer? Has the increased cost—famine prices he calls them—of grain in Peshawur sprung up within ten weeks? Has he only now learned that the occupation of Afghanistan must necessarily lead to largely increased prices there? And was no allowance made in the estimate for the budget for strengthening our positions for a long occupation? Is it possible that the Military Department of India has been all along living in a fool's paradise, calculating on an immediate termination of the war, forgetting that their transport animals were dying by thousands, ignorant of the price of stores and provisions, and not knowing, apparently not having the least idea of the cost of the war until their treasuries were getting empty? And yet this appears to be the real state of the case. It is like a merchant who is unaware of the amount of his expenses until his cheque is returned with the intimation that there are no funds in the bank to the credit of his account. The public will not, we are sure, accept General Johnson's explanations. There is not one of the explanatory causes which he has brought forward which could not have been foreseen long ago; there was no reason whatever for believing in February last that the war was near its conclusion, and there was no excuse for not providing in the budget for its continuance during the year; or if the estimates were based on its early termination, this ought to have been distinctly stated in the budget. But this is not all: we are now told that the estimates given were for the expenses in India only; and we are now given the same figures "less expenditure from the Home Treasury." The expense incurred at home in consequence of the war is as much a part of the cost of the war as that incurred here, and yet we are now told for the first time that the estimates of the cost of the war did not include the expenditure from the Home Treasury. Of this no explanation is vouchsafed. On referring to the explanation of Major Newmarch, the Military Accountant General, it will be seen that in every case he cut down the expenditure anticipated by the subordinate departments. The total estimates for the first year amounted to 110 lakhs; this he reduced to 50 or 60 lakhs. He declares that only Rs. 60,02,703 were spent during the year but that there was a balance of about 60 lakhs of outstandings to be adjusted in the next year. The estimates made by the subordinate departments for 1879-80 amounted to 348 lakhs and these were reduced to 300 lakhs. For 1880 81 the Bengal Controller of Military Accounts made provision for 200 lakhs, the Madras for 6 lakhs, and the Bombay Controller made no provision at all; Major Newmarch then estimates 100 lakhs for the whole and allows for another 100 lakhs to be brought forward from the previous year; and this low estimate is made, he says, "anticipating" as in 1879 80, an early termination of the campaign." But the financial statement gave the county no intimation that the favourable nature of the estimates rested on the anticipation that the war would soon be over, and the public appears, therefore, to have been deliberately deceived on this point. We were distinctly told by Sir John Strachey that public "there is no reason to believe that they (the war estimates) err on the side of being too low;" and yet all the time they were based on an expectation of early termination of the war, which no one outside the Government anticipated in the least.

We have but little doubt that England will now accept a portion of the cost of this unfortunate war, for even Sir John Strachey can no longer say "we have actually got all the money that we want." We showed at the time the budget was published that the real state of the finances on the figures given showed a deficit on the three years ending 1880-81 of nearly 6 lakhs; the deficit is now increased to 10 lakhs, with a certainty of its becoming much larger. Such a result would be, under any circumstances, disagreeable, but coming after the boastful utterances of Sir John Strachey and the fulsome gratulations of Lord Lytton when he attempted to further glorify Sir John's handiwork, this *denouement* becomes humiliating not only to the Government, who are responsible for these gross errors, but to the nation itself. It is but two months ago that Lord Lytton burned with righteous indignation because Mr. Gladstone had stated: "There is now a wide-spread belief that the real cost of the Afghan war has not been made known to the country;" and circumstances only prevented the Viceroy from "denouncing it as an incredible calumny." Now Lord Lytton "with regret" signs a despatch which states that the war, estimated to cost £5,512,670, cannot be safely estimated even at £10,000,000; "We are unable at present to reconcile this expectation (£10,000,000) with the actual out-goings from our treasuries."

THE Marquis of Ripon has been interviewed by a deputation of the Indian Council, apparently on the subject of education in India. His Lordship stated that as regards that question he will follow the lines laid down in the Despatch of 1854 of the Court of Directors. This despatch is supposed to be the corner stone of our present educational system, and the declaration by the Viceroy designate that he intends to act in accordance with it may not have any particular significance. The noble Marquis has doubtless been reading up Indian questions as it is the wholesome practise of noblemen in his position to do, and the reference to the Education Despatch of 1854 may have been simply made to impress the deputation with the fact that His Lordship has an intimate knowledge of the most recondite documents bearing on matters educational in India. But it is also possible that this reference may have a very real significance, and may prelude a marked and important change in the Government policy with regard to education. We have said that the Despatch of 1854 is supposed to be the basis of the present educational system. But, in truth, the principles therein laid down have never been carried out in their integrity, and in some directions they have been altogether left out of account. Without going into the subject fully to-day, we may state that generally the leading idea embodied in the despatch was that the State should do what it could to encourage and develope primary education in the vernacular schools, and that secondary education should as far as possible be paid for by those who experienced its benefits, any help given by Government being auxiliary, and, as far as practicable, temporary. It was admitted that in practice it might be impossible to withdraw State aid wholly from secondary schools after they had been assisted in their infancy by Government funds, but the ideal was that they should be in great part supported by the fees of those frequenting them. How far this ideal has been forgotten need not be pointed out. The Education Department has come to look upon private schools and schools maintained by missionaries as in some sort unauthorized and illegitimate rivals of the Government high schools, and secondary education is regarded as much more important than the work done in the vernacular schools. The universities, which were to be purely examining bodies on the model of the London University, have by degrees been transformed into bastard Oxfords, controlled by college cliques, and aspiring to teach, instead of simply ascertaining how much the pupils of schools and colleges, no matter of what kind, actually know, and giving them diplomas in accordance with the fact. If the Marquis of Ripon's reference to the Despatch of 1854 means anything, it must mean that in his opinion it would be well to revert to the principles therein laid down and make them prevail where they have been hitherto quietly set at naught. If this be so we shall have some very lively discussions on matters educational, for the Department will certainly show fight in defence of the system which has been built up since the Director's Report was penned.

THE defeat of Sir William Harcourt when presenting himself for re-election at Oxford has no political significance. He was returned at the general election by a bare majority and contrary to the general expectation. His defeat is, however, a misfortune for himself, and in some measure for the Government which will miss his incisive debating power in the Lower House, especially since Mr. Lowe has been transferred to the Lords.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 24.

OUR Colonel, who left for Shiraz a few weeks ago, is expected to return to-day, also his First Assistant.

A rumour is current that the Shah intends visiting his territories early in winter. This is the first step the present King of kings has done since coming to the throne, and we Bushirites hope that it will bring good results.

H. R. H. the Elysham-ed-do wlah, son of the Prince Governor of Shiraz, is here on his annual visit. Every person is unanimous in wishing his stay a short one. The number of followers being too many to keep at arm's length, a feasible plan is adopted, viz., to post them in trios every 50 yards all round town. No doubt the intention is a good one, but unhappily it is followed with results far from satisfactory. Any one found out later than the second bugle is taken into custody, and let free next morning. If blackmail is forthcoming our worthy minions of the peace disregard all rules and let them off; but woe betide any one unable to pay his way through. The Assistant Resident, returning rather late some evenings ago, was arrested, and, thanks to the Cargosar (foreign agent), he was liberated within a few hours, and a few nights since the apothecary and his family were also stopped five yards from their own door.

Coinage in Busreh and Baghdad has fallen almost 50 per cent of their original value, owing to an order from the Turkish capital to substitute other pieces. Probably this is a precursor of the reforms about to be introduced lower into Asiatic Turkey.

While on the subject, a few days back the clerks employed in the Turkish Telegraph office struck work, which necessitated suspension of telegraphic communication throughout the lines worked by this nation. The reason assigned being the reduction in salaries about to be made.

I have often dwelt upon the reasons as to why our post and Telegraph offices in town should not be more within the reach of merchants and the public in general. Not being able to arrive at any significant solution of the question myself, I have considered the present mode of making known my sentiments, which are shared by the public in general, the best. That the telegraph and post offices in town are mainly supported by the traffic contributed towards them from the Bushire public is pretty well known, and to put that public to the wearying exertion of walking almost over a mile to post their letters or submit telegrams would seem curious. Apart from this the lowly and incommodiously constructed buildings in which these public establishments are, would appear to reflect great discredit on the departments they represent. Why not have the offices in a more commodious building situated within the reach of the centre of business? I cannot account for this, unless that they are solely placed there for the convenience of the Resident, has been settled. In such a case merchants must only make their own arrangements, but the case being otherwise would lead one to suppose that economy was the chief aim. The interests of the public and the comfort of the employés are sacrificed in order to save a few rupees. To have branch offices of two well-paying departments in rooms about eight feet square with a flat roof, seems amusing, especially when we know that the room now used for telegraph purposes was formerly the Residency *limbo*. I believe in economy when it can be adopted without loss of credit or discomfort but will never advocate anything attended by results springing from a poor spirit.

The weather is getting rather oppressive. Hot winds accompanied with dusterorms are very prevalent just now. We may look for an early and severe summer this year.

Trade is again getting depressed in Bushire. For the last three or four months larger quantities of cotton were shipped to Bombay as the market there had risen, and merchants found it very profitable. Compared with the trade of previous years, this has been an unusually busy one, considering we were on the verge of a famine. Pearl fisheries will now commence along the Persian littoral. Large shipments of opium have also been exported to China and London. It is estimated that over 2,000 chests have gone forward, valued nearly 30 lacs of rupees. Exchange, which was a few days as high as 225 per cent., is now 4 per cent. lower.

ECHOES FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

ON the 27th the booming of guns announced the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub. The cavalcade which escorted His Honor to "Barnes Court" was not a very imposing one, being composed exclusively of the police authorities; but a suitable reception awaited him at the house. The Volunteers turned up in force; and this time they arrived on the ground only half an hour too late to be of any use, instead of being two hours and three quarters behind time, as on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival. This is an instance of extraordinary punctuality on their part, and these singular symptoms of zeal are deserving of every encouragement. The Lieutenant Governor is the latest distinguished visitor, but he is not to be the last by any means. General Daud Shah is on his way up; the potentates of Jeypore, Scindia, and Durbunga may also be shortly looked for; and as His Excellency the Viceroy seems to have decided on quitting the country in a very few days, not the least distinguished visitor we may expect to see here in a month or so will probably be His Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

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THE "Chotah Budzat"—as a certain officer, who had passed a bril

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARCH TO LOGAR.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, MAY 8.

General Roberts's force marched for the Logar Valley to-day. The troops consist of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, two squadrons of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry head-quarters, and a wing of the 9th Lancers, No. 2 Mountain Battery, four guns 6-8th R. A., Nos. 5 and 6 companies Sappers and Miners, 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs, 2nd Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas, and 5th Punjaub Infantry.

General Stewart's escort, consisting of a company of the 60th Rifles, a company of the 25th N. I., and a troop of the 19th Lancers accompany the column *en route* to rejoin their respective head-quarters in Logar.

The strength of the force altogether is nearly four thousand five hundred men. The whole of the staff of the First Division accompany General Roberts. The troops of the First Division remaining at Kabul will be commanded by General Ross.

THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The force will probably be absent for nearly a month. The primary object of their despatch is to collect supplies.

THE KOHISTAN GATHERING.

The recent gatherings at Kohistan have dispersed, and Mir Butcha a few days ago was at Babakhaskar.

THE MISSION TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

The Mission to Abdul Rahman in Turkistan has so far met with no opposition. As the Kohistanis are to a man in favour of Abdul Rahman as Amir, it is considered highly probable that, pending his decision on the arrival of the Mission, they will remain quiet.

THE MILTARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

Major White, of the 92nd, lately appointed Military Secretary to the new Viceroy, left to-day for Bombay.

Captain Rose, A. D. C., also left for Simla to accompany Lord Lytton to England.

THE GHAZNI DIVISION.

News from the Ghazni Division received this morning states that all is well, and that supplies were coming in fairly well. Supplies will be pushed over the Shutargurdan to meet the division when it commences the march towards Kurrum.

QUIET AT KABUL.

The neighbourhood of Kabul is quiet. The weather is very fine and pleasant.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTACK UPON BRITISH OFFICERS.

KANDAHAR, MAY 9.

This evening about dusk Captain Garrett, of the Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Leckie, and Lieut. Lawford were returning from Kokeran with two sowars of the Sind Horse when they were suddenly fired upon about three miles from this place. About ten shots were fired. Captain Garrett's arm was broken by a slug, and one Sind Horseman was slightly wounded in the hand. The rest of the party were untouched. Captain Garrett is doing well and his wound is not serious.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

It having been reported that the villages near Khelat-i-Ghilzai contained stores looted from a convoy on the 3rd, Col. Tanner with 250 bayonets surrounded them. Two villages were found full of loot and their headmen were secured.

On the return of the party towards Khelat their road was barred by two bands of Ghazis, one of which, eighty in number, took up a position on a precipitous hill commanding the road. This was stormed by the Baluchis with great dash, without loss.

Fourteen Ghazis including the leader, a Kakar Mullah, were left dead on the ground, and eight prisoners were taken. They were all fanatics of the Durani tribes on the Arghestan. No Ghilzais were among them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE BLUNDER IN THE LAST BUDGET AND THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Fawcett having accepted office under the new Ministry, he presented himself to-day to the constituency of Hackney, when he said, after thanking them for his re-election, that the finances of India was the first question for the consideration of Government, that the erroneous estimate in the last Indian budget must be closely investigated, and those responsible for it called to account; and that England must aid India to defray the expenses of the Afghan war. What more do we want? We repeat rejoice, rejoice all our countrymen. Better days are in store for you."

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Marquis of Ripon, in reply to a deputation of the Indian Council, Downing Street, yesterday said that as regards the question of education, he should follow on the lines of the Court of Directors' Despatch of 1854.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the last month show a decided improvement, and also a large increase in the imports.

DEFEAT OF SIR VERNON HARCOURT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The election held to-day at Oxford in consequence of the acceptance of office by Sir Vernon Harcourt has resulted in his defeat, and the return of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been returned for Leeds unopposed.

LORD RIPON'S PERSONAL STAFF.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The following appointments have been made on Lord Ripon's personal staff:—

Colonel Gordon, R. E., to be Private Secretary.

Major White to be Military Secretary.

Lord William Beresford, R. E., and Lieutenants Muir and Brett to be Aides-de-Camp, and Captains Foote and Fitzwilliam, extra Aides-de-Camp.

THE ASSASSIN OF COLONEL COMMERDOFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

The Sultan has at length yielded to the pressure put upon him by Russia, and has consented to the assassin of Colonel Commerdoff being sentenced to death.

THE TRANSPORT EUPHRATES.

POST SAID, MAY 7.

The transport Euphrates passed the Suez Canal, homeward bound, to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, S. S. Calipso, Captain G. Mettel, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday at noon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	35,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	15,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	3,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	56,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	21,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	719,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	55,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	35,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-11
8 lbs. do.	7-6
40s Mule Twist	0-11¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85
5 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¾
Bar Silver	52⅛

Departure.—Spearman, Cartoons and Algiers.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 7, 12-50 p.m.

H. M. S. Wivern from Aden arrived yesterday.

GALLE, MAY 8, 12 a.m.

French mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, MAY 8, 6-20 p.m.

French mail steamer Oxus from China arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1-14	,,

MR. JOHN MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Crown, and one of the ablest members of the Bombay Bar, left for England by the mail steamer of Saturday last—probably never to return. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June 1865, and coming out to Bombay five months later, had continued in practice here ever since with the exception of the two years' absence in Europe in 1874-76. In 1870 he acted as Clerk of the Crown for Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Marriott. He was appointed to the office in June 1872 and held it till the end of last month. It may truly be said of him that he leaves no enemy behind him in Bombay. His obliging disposition and unfailing affability gained him many friends and well-wishers among all classes of the community, who cannot but regret his departure from their midst.

THE Logar Valley to which a large force under General Roberts is marching, chiefly with the object of obtaining supplies touches the line of march between Kabul and Ghazni, and takes its name from the river Logar which at several points runs strongly and rapidly, consequently offering an obstacle to an invader from Ghazni. The Logar is one of the tributaries of the Kabul river, and plays an important part in the military geography of the country, before it is connected with the main river. It is a fine broad rapid river and crosses the Kabul Valley about 20 miles from its head coming out through a narrow gorge in the hills. This part of the country is the strongest between Ghazni and Kabul. The country on the south side of the valley on the banks of the Logar is said by Colonel Malleson to be low and marshy and often under water; it is, however, very fertile. As the low land could be flooded by the river and rendered nearly impassable for any but light troops, whilst the ground is high and very strong on the side of the river nearest Kabul, its occupation is of importance. The fertility of the valley is no doubt the chief consideration which has led General Stewart to order a strong force to move upon it and to obtain supplies; it is, besides, not far distant from either Kabul or Khandar.

THE Northbrook Hall at Dacca is to be opened by the Commissioner on the 24th instant.

CHOLERA has made its appearance at Lown in Kaipore, where, out of eight persons attacked, five died.

IT is generally believed that Captain C. W. Muir will accompany Lord Lytton to England, as His Lordship's Aide-de-Camp.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in April last was 223,490 lbs., as compared with 301,0331bs. exported in April 1879.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE manufacturing news from the tea districts generally continues fairly favourable, but the season is not likely to be a particularly early one except in Darjeeling.

THE Bengal Government estimate the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of May at 19,62,724 maunds, of which nine lakhs are available for export.

SMALL-POX has shown itself in the Central Provinces, in Balaghat, Raipore, Baitul, Mundla, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, and Saugor. It is worst in Saugor and Raipore.

MR. C. T. BUCKLAND has been re-appointed one of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, and also Chairman of the Commissioners. The Hon'ble J. B. Knight, C. I. E., has also been re-appointed one of the Commissioners.

IF, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the present negotiations prove successful, Abdul Rahman may be expected at Kabul at the end—if not about the middle—of this month. At least in so far as physical obstacles are concerned, there will be nothing to prevent his arriving then, if he chooses. Our Kabul informant tells us that the mountain passes will have been cleared of snow by the earlier date.

THE nett Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt, for 1879-80 was a little over £2,000,000. The amount realized was the smallest in any one of the last five years. Taking the total of both exports and imports for 1879-80, and comparing it with that for '75-76, Bengal shows a decrease of nineteen lakhs, Bombay ten lakhs, and Madras seven lakhs; while British Burma shows an increase of nine lakhs and Sind close on one lakh of rupees.

By a telegram from Kabul to a contemporary we learn that Lieutenant E. A. Young, of the 19th B. C., whose horse ran away straight into the jaws of the enemy near Ghazni, and who in consequence suffered so severely from sabre cuts, is doing very well. He had one bullet and nine sword wounds. He has gone to the Logar Valley. Lieutenant Young is a cousin of Captain Young, who was wounded at Charasiab, and of Lieutenant W. H. Young, 21st Punjab Infantry, whose conduct at Shuturgurdan was highly praised.

A SOMEWHAT desperate but successful attempt at slaying a big tiger is reported from a small native territory in Gujarat. The ferocious beast is said to have appeared in an open field, and as there was no recourse but to kill him, two villagers, unaccustomed to sporting, advanced towards him with sticks and swords. They managed to parry an attack which the tiger made, and getting on either side of him gave him severe cuts so as to disable him partly, and with a few more thrusts of the swords eventually killed him.

WE (the *Civil and Military Gazette*) are glad to announce that Government has determined to raise three additional Guide Corps for service on the Kurram, Khyber, and Kandahar lines, respectively. These regiments will be filled chiefly by Hazaras—an excellent arrangement, considering the traditional hostility between them and their fellow countrymen, the Afghans, their generally good character, and their well known bravery. Each corps will have four European officers. Company commands will also be bestowed on selected native officers and gentlemen of birth and influence.

IF we are to credit the statements of a correspondent of a vernacular paper, it would appear that Nowsaree, a town under Baroda, is the scene of much activity purchased at a nominal cost. The writer says that the intended sojourn of the young Gaekwar during the present hot season at that place has enlivened the officials, who are concentrating all their energies and resources in the locality of His Highness's residence. The lamps in the streets are being thoroughly repaired, dust laid, and various other improvements made in the neighbourhood. But, says the correspondent, the poor labourers are not paid their hire, or are put off so often that they prefer giving it up if they yet work elsewhere.

THE *Bombay Chronicle*.—A feeling of public satisfaction is general throughout the city at the appointment of Dr. Weir as acting Municipal Commissioner, and that of Mr. Brunton as acting Health Officer. Both officers of the Municipality deserve richly the proof of confidence that the authorities concerned have thus evinced in their ability and fitness for the offices to which they are respectively nominated. Both are acquainted with the duties they are respectively called upon to perform, both have long since shewn great aptitude for business, and both have earned the good opinion of the inhabitants of Bombay for the ability, zeal, industry, tact and discretion in the discharge of their functions.

As an instance of the ridiculously extravagant notions prevailing in certain native sections as to the honour conferred by a title, we (*Indian Spectator*) might be excused for alluding to a gentleman who, some years ago, got his much coveted Khan Bahadurship after a liberal outlay of money for public purposes to please his patron the Collector. Well, in responding to his toast at a dinner in his honour, the newly made Khan Bahadur said "gentleman, my deceased ancestors smile down upon me from Heaven for my having attained to the honour, by virtue of this noble title, of *having a chair always reserved for me beside Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen wherever She goes*"!

THE *Bombay Review*.—A furious social quarrel seems to be raging among the Parsis of Baroda. The dispute is, as to the propriety of consigning to consecrated Towers of Silence the dead bodies of such Zoroastrians as are not descended from purely Zoroastrian parents. The custom of making something like a caste distinction in such a matter is revolting in the extreme, and directly opposed to the genius of the Zoroastrian faith. It is to be hoped this enlightened and enterprising race will unite to remove this grave social anomaly which is more characteristic of restrictive Hindu notions. There is hardly any Parsi who can claim pure Iranian descent, and it is suicidal policy to ill-treat after death even a convert to the ancient faith.

Native Opinion is in raptures at the turn things political are taking:—"Rejoice India.—Rejoice all our countrymen. Better days are in store for thee. The early dawn of hope and of rational government has begun to peep through haze and cloud which had so thickly enveloped this country for the last few years. Mr. Fawcett has accepted office under the new Ministry and on Friday last he told the constituency of Hackney, that the finances of India were the first question for the consideration of Government; that the erroneous estimate in the last Indian budget must be closely investigated, and those responsible for it called to account; and that England must aid India to defray the expenses of the Afghan war. What more do we want? We repeat rejoice, rejoice all our countrymen. Better days are in store for you."

A LARGE masonry bridge over the River Sowrah, connecting the old city of Purneah with the civil station at Purneah, has been constructed by two native residents of the city, at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The bridge is 324 feet long and 18 feet broad, and has approaches north and south, 74 and 70 feet long, with 25 and 30 feet openings. The bridge itself rests upon 17 piers, each of which is 25 feet broad and 5 feet 6 inches thick. There are 16 arches, each of 16 feet span. The cost of this bridge was borne in half shares by Baboo Mohesh Lal, Agarwallah, and Nukched Lal, Kalwar, and the former, in addition, personally supervised the work whilst under construction. In acknowledging the report on this subject the Lieutenant Governor conveys the thanks of his Government "to those gentlemen for their liberality and public spirit;" and directs the papers to be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* says:—Our Government should make an effort to improve the condition of the millions of cultivators who form the masses in India. Startling reforms, even if they are acknowledged improvements, are a mistake; what we want is a very gradual but steady effort towards making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Take an illustration of the effect that would follow a very slight increase in production. The present production of wheat alone in India is about 36 million quarters. This is at the rate of 13 bushels per acre, which we take to be about the present average. If this were increased to 14½ bushels, the increase would amount to about one million tons, and the more immediate result to the cultivators would be the receipt by them of about 540 lakhs of rupees per annum for wheat alone, more than they are receiving just now, and who can tell the increase of comfort that would follow to all classes in the country from such an increase in its wealth?

THE *Pioneer* gives the following account of the late accident to the Maharajah of Bulrampore:—The tiger, after receiving two bullets from the Maharajah's rifle, went off behind a tree. The Maharajah, mounted on an elephant from which he had killed hundreds of tigers before, was coming up cautiously when the elephant scenting the tiger rushed on to within 16 feet, at which distance His Highness fired a third shot. The tiger then made for a grove, followed by the Maharajah. Unfortunately the *howdah* came in contact with a tree, and broke; the Maharajah falling to the ground. The tiger came at him, and was only nine feet off when His Highness settled the beast with a fourth bullet. It was a narrow escape for the Maharajah, who was bruised all over and wounded in the scalp. He has been under the care of the Civil Surgeon of Gondal, Dr. Higginson, and subsequently of the Assistant Surgeon of the Bulrampore Hospital, Babu Ram Lal Chuckerbutty; and, as we have said, is making rapid progress towards a complete recovery.

FROM the letter of the Mandalay correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, we see that King Thee-Baw and his ministry have adopted the plan of feting all the European residents of the Golden City as well the Armenians, to clear themselves from the charges brought against them. A grand levee was also held afterwards and each of visitors presented with a *putsol* before being dismissed. Thee-Baw has now paid up all arrears of pay to the foreigners in his service here, as well as to the soldiery, and has consequently again become popular. The lotteries are falling off, as people have no more money, and those who have got any are evidently growing wiser. The establishments, however, are still existing; those in charge know how passionately fond the people are of gambling, and they will bide their time. If the ministers would do away with the evil, it would be the saving of the country. The Queen has sent an Armenian to Calcutta to purchase an ice machine and other European luxuries. The Armenian priest, who used to officiate at Mandalay, and who fled when the exodus took place, has been invited by King Thee-Baw to return. All his expenses will be paid, and he will get a monthly salary.

THE 10th of May is close at hand, says the *Bombay Review*, and the Horse Guards interdict on military correspondents fails due; so the pressing question arises what course can be taken to obtain prompt and trustworthy intelligence for the public. It seems out of the question for the Indian press to select and send special correspondents afresh all the way to Kabul and Kandahar, and under much uncertainty as to the freedom of action that may be left to them when they arrive. There may be some little hope, though we think very little, that Lord Lytton may yield to the appeal that has been made to him by the editor of one of our dailies and assume the responsibility of postponing the interdict laid on military correspondents. The only alternative will be for Government to enlarge very much the scope of the Press Commissioner's service, and thus keep the public duly informed of at least an outline of the events that are taking place. It will be simply intolerable if the public are to be virtually shut out from any effectual knowledge of what may be happening at Kabul and Kandahar and on the routes leading thereto. The mischief and unrest that would be liable to arise in India under such an embargo might give rise to various unpleasant consequences.

THE most beautiful address that we (*Sydney Mail*) have seen for a long time is that which the New South Wales Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition intend soon to forward to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It occupies three pages, and will be bound in book form. It is admirable, not alone for the mathematical accuracy and artistic clearness of its text, but for the splendour of its initial letters, which in brilliance and harmony of colour, remind one of those of 14th and 15th century missals; and for the elegance of the pen-and-ink bordering. Pages 2 and 3 bear the following words, also splendidly illuminated:—"At a meeting of the Commissioners for New South Wales for the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878, held at Sydney on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1879, on the motion of the Hon. Sir John Hay, K. C. M. G., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—'That the Commissioners, in placing on record this most grateful acknowledgment to his Royal Highness the President of the Imperial Commission for the gift of his portrait to each of the members of this Commission, desire to express their profound sense of obligation to him for the important and valuable assistance which he, in conjunction with the officers of the Royal Commission, has given to the representation of the products of New South Wales at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; and to convey their appreciation of the interest which his Royal Highness has been pleased to take in all matters concerning the welfare of the portion of her Majesty's dominions.'"

REFERRING to Lord Hartington's recent speech on the Indian Import duties, the *Pioneer* says, Sir John Strachey's principle has been to put on objectionable taxes first, and then declare that the revenue is in sufficiently flourishing state to allow of the reduction of so much customs revenue. However unnecessary and however mischievous other existing taxes might be, their produce has always been treated, whenever the question has been whether the country could afford to forego such and such portions of the customs revenue, as if it had accrued from a natural expansion of the normal revenue. The way in which the result sought by Lancashire has thus been accomplished, has been even more irritating than the policy itself. Lord Hartington now practically promises to go back upon the past to some extent, in this matter. He will not take all existing taxes as if they were beyond the area of discussion, and deal with the possibilities of customs reduction from that standpoint; he will survey the whole fiscal situation and consider what taxes have first claim on reduction. Few reasonable men will have any doubt as to the result that must emerge from such a mode of treatment. It is impossible any longer to suppose thot that next budget will be disfigured by the reappearance of the license-tax. The present Government has already shown us that there is no real connection between the license tax and the protection of the country from famine. The license-tax has simply been treated as a part of general revenue to be applied to whatever are the most urgent needs of the State at any given time. Without in any way departing from the principle that a certain surplus of revenue is needed to make the country safe against famine, it will thus be quite possible to sweep away all trace of the license-tax and still arrange in other ways for the display of the necessary surplus.

A NEW PERSIAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A CAREFULLY compiled Persian and English Dictionary, dedicated by permission to the late Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Temple, has been recently published by Mr. Sorabshaw Byramjee Doctor, of the Surat High School. As a handy work of reference with the Persian element of the lexicon neatly printed off types and the rare advantage to beginners, of the pronunciation of each word being given in Roman letters, this dictionary will recommend itself to all Persian scholars, to whom the expensive works of the kind printed either in Europe or Bengal are not easily accessible. To many, although they hold in high appreciation the sweetness and grace of the language in which Firdusi and Hafiz thought and wrote, it is a matter of surprise that in our University examinations, Persian, which is a living language and one pretty generally spoken throughout India, should be put in the same class as Hebrew, Sanscrit, Greek, and Latin, and with them recognized as a classical language. But so long as such anomaly lasts, there is little reason to doubt that such helps to the study of the language, as the work under present review deservedly claims to be, will prove highly welcome to the generality of Persian scholars, and especially to those young students who select the language for their degrees. To those enterprising printing firms of this city and Surat who possess founts of Persian type, we would suggest the publication not only of a portable English and Persian dictionary (which perhaps Mr. S. B. Doctor has already in contemplation as a companion to the one out) but of cheap and carefully got up *typographic* editions of such popular works as the Gulistan, Bostan, Anware Soheli, &c., to supplant those incorrect and indifferently printed *lithographic* impressions which are now holding their place simply because the Calcutta and English editions of those works are very costly and beyond the means of the ordinary Persian scholar. With punctuation and the vowel marks well attended to, the publication of works of the class we have alluded to, if offered at moderate prices, would prove a boon to the public, and by commanding a good sale, remuneration to the publishers as well.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

BEFORE a holiday audience, large and appreciative, not disposed to be critical and ready to be amused and pleased at everything, it is never difficult to succeed. But with a company possessed of the qualifications of that *artistes* as those performing at the Gaiety in Opera-bouffe, the task of doing so must be light indeed. Miss Stanley's interpretations of the delightful music of Lecocq and Offenbach will never fail to recall the most pleasing recollections, and richer treats are still in store for lovers of the Opera. The production of the "Princess of Trebizonde" under Miss Hooton's direction, on Saturday night, sent everyone away with a feeling of pleasure, for which they should be individually grateful, in this sweltering season, when indigestion and "liver" make the most genial of people "grumpy" and dissatisfied with things in general and themselves in particular. As we said the audience was a large and merry one. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed, and the favourable impression already created by Miss Stanley has only been more deeply confirmed. There are several catching airs and deliciously harmonised snatches of good pieces, and a plot which has the seasoning usual among works emanating from the Offenbachian school. As the piece will be repeated to-night and to-morrow and has rarely been produced here, a very brief sketch of the story may be interesting to those who have not seen this particular Opera. The Princess of Trebizonde is a wax figure, the property of a showman, Cabriolo, who with his family, Zanetta, Regina (his daughter) and Manola (his sister), have opened a waxwork show. The Princess meets with an accident by having her nose broken off, and it being too late to repair the injury, Zanetta enacts the part of figure. Prince Raphael, the son of the high and mighty German Prince Casimir, visits the show, putting into the till, a lottery ticket by way of payment for admission, and is captivated by the charming effigy. His father has formed other views for his heir apparent, as regards marriage, and a tutor, Dr. Sparadrap, is appointed to look very carefully after our hero. The lottery ticket turns out to be the lucky number and Cabriolo wins a Baronial Hall, and the first act closes over the company taking a pathetic leave of the old caravan. Act II sees them all installed in the Baronial Hall with Trimolini, the showman's old chum and "partner," as major domo, who was Regina's acknowledged suitor, but times having changed the showman now hangs back from giving his consent. Tremolini, having once been a flunkey in a fashionable family, coaches the showman in good manners and makes himself generally useful. Prince Raphael discovers Zanetta and prosecutes his suit with ardour, having escaped for the time from the surveillance of the doctor. Prince Casimir gets introduced to the "Count" Cabriolo, and finally makes him chief of his curiosities and works of art. Act III. opens in the Hall of Prince Casimir's Palace. The old Prince is going out hunting, but Raphael declines to join on the plea of a tooth-ache, in order to be with Zanetta. This pair, Regina and Tremolini, and Dr. Sparadrap and Manola, make assignations all in the same place, meet, and are subsequently found by Cabriolo, who is persuaded to join them in a merrymaking, in which they are interrupted by the terrible Casimir. The showman hits upon the idea of making his people represent mechanical figures, which he explains to the Prince, are of such remarkable ingenuity that they can do anything and even speak. The Prince (who had all along had his suspicions), announces his intention of investigating their inner works forthwith and an *eclaircissement* of course takes place, which ends, however, in the happiness of all three pairs, as it was found out that Prince Casimir is no other than the showman's brother-in-law, who had years ago eloped with his sister, a rising rope-dancer, and contracted a morganatic marriage with her. In the course of the development of the story Offenbach has introduced some lively music, which he apportions principally to the leading parts of Prince Raphael and Zanetta. The chief interest is of course centred in the hero, Prince Raphael, and that youthful scion of the German *noblesse* could hardly have been more charmingly and effectively represented than by Miss Clara Stanley, whose singing and acting was most artistic, special enthusiasm being excited by her rendering the "toothache" song, which was heartily redemanded. The vivacity and beauty of her vocalisation throughout the evening gained favor amongst all, and her undeniable talent as a musician was evidenced in the precision with which she sang. The song of the two turtle doves in the first, "Painted to view with nature's charms" in the second, "Zanette my first and only love" in the third act were among her finest efforts, and were cordially applauded. Miss B. Hooton's Zanetta was a charming rendering of a pleasing part, acting gracefully and singing melodiously, the young lady's appearance was always heartily welcomed. Her song relating the mishap to the Princess of Trebizonde and the famous rondo composed for the same illustrious lady commencing "the lawful wife of Rustifuni" was much admired for their sweetness and archness of delivery. The duets between her and Miss Stanley "yes a waxen model I was you know," and the drinking song in the last act by the fair pair, were great successes, legitimately so. The part of Regina was vivaciously sustained by Miss Lizzie Wilson, throughout, and in the duet with Tremolini in the middle of the third act, she was eminently pleasing. The only other noticeable female character was that of Manola by Miss Kate Hedderwick, who filled it creditably. Of the male characters Mr. Ferrell's Cabriolo and Mr. Collings as Tremolino, must be greatly commended, and their performance richly merited the applause it earned, while the irascible Prince Casimir found an excellent representative in Mr. Arthur, whose song anent his manners of discipline, was loudly encored. Mr. Oakley's Sparadrap was a capital bit of comic acting and awakened the risibility of audience repeatedly. The choruses were all good,—exceptionally so,—and as this is one of the gentlemen's of success in musical performances of this kind, Miss Hooton is to be congratulated on possessing such a powerful auxiliary accompaniment, in producing her pieces. Might we ask, by the way, when Mr. Carson intends favouring the public with another exhibition in his more particular line of, "Variety Entertainment"?

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. VENETIA, Captain J. Orman, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. Hartley, and Mr. A. R. Ward.
For Aden.—Surgeon Major White.

WE owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed to their patients *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Quinine Wine* are unanimous in stating that their efficacy in all chronic cases, and in convalescence of the most serious diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines is most surprising.—*Vienna Med. Gazette* (Austria).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Princess of Trebizonde," 9 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteers Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Norna, from Liverpool; A. B. de Genuvilly, from Mauritius. On the 8th—Socotra (s), from Bussorah; Alexandra (s), Liverpool; Columbia, Calcutta. Yesterday—Propontis (s), from Rangoon; Vorwaertes (s), Singapore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th inst:—Camelot (s), to London; Umballa (s), Kurrachee; Khersonese Liverpool; Venetia (s), Venice; J. W. Marr, Bremerhaven. Yesterday—Pearl (s), to Coast and Cutch.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Toole was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA.—This steamer from Calcutta, which was reported off the harbour on Saturday short of coal, having received a supply, steamed in harbour yesterday morning.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from A. B. C., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 8th inst.:—Horses, 3 lame; bullocks, 3 lame and 16 sore necks; total number of cases 22; amount of fines Rs. 65.

FLOGGED.—Rama Nuthoo, a Hindoo lad, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 77, the property of Hajee Sulliman Essau. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Minguel Jooza was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at New Memonwada and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—T. Bishop, P. Mackee and W. Parker, seamen of the British ship Lord Eslington, were on Saturday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they were articled seamen.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT KOTREE.—A correspondent sends us an account of a performance at Kotree by amateurs in aid of the Irish Famine Fund, at which the burlesque Cinderella was acted by the school children very successfully, and the farce of "Borrowed Plumes" by the company. A good sum was realized.

ABSCONDED.—Lukmanjee Kheyraj, a grain merchant, reported to the police on Friday last, that his servant, named Thackersey Bya, absconded on that morning with currency notes to the amount of Rs. 705, belonging to complainant. The accused is alleged to have made off for Kutch Mandvi or Sholapore, where he formerly resided. Information regarding the matter has been forwarded to both these places, and a search is being instituted for the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Luximon Anajee, who whilst working on a scaffolding level with the 3rd storey of a house situated in Bagcombh Dadjee's Street, Fort, on the day previous, overbalanced himself and fell from a height of 30 feet on to the street. He died about an hour afterwards from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Germania	Kuhner.
Overture	Nozze di Figaro	Mozart.
Potpourri	A musical tour through Europe	Conradi.
Waltz	Junghoren Tanze	Gung'l.
Polka	Nightingale	Moos.
Galop	Charlotten	Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 1st May, 1880, was 1,02,769 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,221. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879 as follow:—

Description.	Week ending 1st May 1880.	Week ending 3rd May 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 71 015	Mds 95 944	..	Mds 24,929
Amount	Rs. 77,457	Rs. 1,17,340	..	Rs. 39,883
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 1,26,654	Mds 1,11,704	Mds14 9'0	..
Amount	Rs. 71,346	Rs. 64,644	Rs. 6,702	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,89,946	Mds 3,75,763	..	..
Amount	Rs. 90,197	Rs. 1,48,428	..	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 1,23,796	..	Mds52,875	..
Amount	Rs. 69,573	..		..
TEASEED—				
Weight	Mds 7,546	..	Rs. 20,642	..
Amount	Rs. 4,372	..		..
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 6,950	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 4,928	..	..	..
SUGAR AND JAGHERY—				
Weight	Mds 10,505	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 7,286	..	..	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 1,13,712	Mds 94,178	Mds39,534	..
Amount	Rs. 53,297	Rs. 39,316	Rs. 13,981	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,522	Mds. 1,753	..	Mds. 231
Amount	Rs. 8,662	Rs. 6,231	..	Rs. 2,569
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 18,213	Mds 16,283	Mds 1,930	..
Amount	Rs. 27,115	Rs. 25,226	Rs. 1,889	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,03,555	Mds 1,84,929	Mds20,131	..
Amount	Rs. 1,08,038	Rs. 1,04,836	Rs. 10,459	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,73,314	Mds 7,70,584	Mds102,760	..
Amount	Rs. 5,17,301	Rs. 5,06,080	Rs. 11,221	..

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† Included last year in "General Goods."

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a list of the candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST CLASS.

Bhandarkar, Prabhakar Ramkrishna, Elphinstone College, formerly Deccan College.

SECOND CLASS.

Bahadurji, Kaikhosru Nasaranji, St Xavier's College.
Bhagvat, Ramchandra Balkrishna, Deccan College.
Damle, Shridhar Keshav, Elphinstone College.
Dange, Ganesh Vishnu, Elphinstone College.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, Elphinstone College.
Deshpande, Ramchandra Lakshmant, Deccan College.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant, Elphinstone College.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanath, Deccan College.
Kale, Govind Ramchandra, Deccan College.
Kelkar, Vasudev Balkrishna, Elphinstone College.
Manerikar, Bhaskar Dhonddev, St Xavier's College.
Pandit, Vishvanath Nilkanth, Elphinstone College.
Phansalkar, Ramchandra Sadashiv, Deccan College.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai, St Xavier's College.
Vakil, Ochhavram Nanabhai, Elphinstone College.
Wagle, Krishnaji Balvant, Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Akhund, Vali Muhammad Hasan Ali, Elphinstone College.
Allbless, Navroji Dadabhai, Elphinstone College, formerly St Xavier's college.
Aria, Ardesir Dadabhai, Free General

tion of an early termination of the campaign, the extra expenditure of the year was estimated in this branch at 200 lakhs, with the following remark:—"It is, of course, impracticable to form any trustworthy estimate of the year, but it is not considered necessary to make any larger provision on this account at present than the above sum."

The above anticipation was realized by the signing of the Treaty of Peace on the 26th May 1879, and had the war then been finally concluded, the estimate would probably have proved to be fairly correct.

6. On the renewal of hostilities in September, it of course became necessary to increase the estimate.

In submitting his revised estimate for the year 1879-80, the Bengal Controller provided 300 lakhs under the Head of "Kabul" in lieu of 170 lakhs, the sum allotted to Bengal in the Budget estimate, with the remark—"increased, to provide for charges on account of the second expedition."

The Madras Controller reduced his allotment of 12 lakhs to 8 lakhs, with reference to the amounts compiled under this head in the accounts received by him up to date.

The Bombay Controller increased the 18 lakhs assigned to that Presidency to 40 lakhs, with the remark—"provision made for second Kabul Expedition."

The total of these estimates amounted to 348 lakhs.

7. After the most careful and anxious consideration of all the facts available, and after personal consultation with the officers in charge of the field commissariat accounts, with the special Examiner of these accounts, and with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, the undersigned considered that about 300 lakhs would probably be charged in the year and that something over 40 lakhs would be the 1879-79 be outstanding under the head of advances recoverable Unadjusted items, &c., and fall into the charges of 1880-81.

8. It was, as may be easily understood, extremely difficult, if not wholly impracticable, with the scanty materials available, and in view of the uncertainty as to the progress, extent, and duration of operations, the phases of which were changing from week to week, to frame even an approximate estimate of the extra cost of the war, and the above conclusion was not arrived at without much hesitation and anxious consideration. In submitting it, the following remarks were offered for the consideration of Government:—

"In the revised estimate it has been deemed necessary, owing to the renewal of hostilities, to increase the provision on this account to Rs. 3,00,00,000. The estimates submitted by the Controllers provided Rs. 3,45,00,000 on this account; but so far as any estimate can be made of charges so uncertain, both in their nature and as to the period within which they may be brought forward, their estimates appear susceptible of reduction by Rs. 45,00,000. There is one charge in particular which may affect the calculation very considerably—the compensation for loss of animals, but up to date no trustworthy statistics for even estimate, of the probable losses and consequent claims have been received. With every desire to make full provision for the war charges, the undersigned can, at present, see no reason for going beyond the above figures."

9. These figures are exclusive of the charge for the construction of frontier railways and telegraphs, the estimate for which in *India* is Rs. 1,12,15,000 in 1879-80 and Rs. 1,24,22,000 in 1880-81.

10. In the estimate for the year 1880-81, the Controller of Military Accounts, Beng l, provided 200 lakhs for "Kabul" without remark. The Madras Controller provided six lakhs, with the remark that the figure had been reduced (that is, from last year's figures), with reference to the first four months of 1879-80. The Bombay Controller made no provision, with the remark—"provision on this account was made by the Accountant-General in the current year's budget, and will, it is assumed, be similarly made for 1880-81, if necessary.

11. Following the course pursued in preparing the estimate of 1879-80, as explained in paragraph 5, it was estimated by the undersigned that about 100 lakhs would be brought forward from 1879-80, and that, anticipating, as in 1879-80 an early termination of the campaign, a hundred lakhs would be spent on the war during the year 1880-81. This rate of expenditure was based on rough estimates prepared in this branch of the cost of the war, and supported by a consideration of the expenditure incurred in 1878-79 and in the early months of 1879-80.

12. In submitting this estimate, the following remarks were made in the transmitting memorandum:—

"For the Kabul charges it has not been considered necessary to do more than repeat last year's provision, Rs. 2,00,00,000. But for the renewal of hostilities in September last, that sum would probably have sufficed to meet the extra charges of the year. With an early settlement of affairs beyond the frontier, the same sum may suffice to wind up the accounts of the campaign; should the operations be protracted, this figure will, no doubt, have to be increased hereafter in the revised estimate, as has been done this year.

13. As regards the threatened inadequacy of the estimates, the undersigned proposes to defer any explanation on this head till the accounts for the year 1879-80 are completed, and the further information called for by the Military Department has been received.

14. The completed accounts for January 1880 have been received, with approximate figures for the remaining two months of the year; and there are grounds for supposing that, apart from the charges for frontier railways and telegraphs, the recorded charges of the year will not much exceed the estimate of 300 lakhs. There is however reason to fear that, owing to the largely increased expenditure of the last three months of the year—January, February and March 1880—considerable more than a hundred lakhs will be outstanding at the close of the year, and have to be adjusted in the accounts of 1880-81. At the same time this increased rate of expenditure shows no signs of diminution, and the war promises to be protracted considerably beyond the anticipation of the estimate, while the operations are more extended than they were, or than was foreseen when that estimate was prepared. It may also be noted that from various causes, which will no doubt be elucidated hereafter, the war expenditure has increased, beginning from January last, and is progressing, at a rate far beyond any calculation that could have been made based on the past rate of expenditure, and on the relative number of troops in the field at various periods.

From these two causes, the expected increase in the outstandings from 1879-80 and in the cash expenditure in 1880-81, the budget estimate of the year threatens to prove very inadequate. To what extent it will actually be found to be insufficient can only be determined of the receipt of the further information lately called for, and by the progress, extent, and duration of the campaign.

On this point a further report will be submitted hereafter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ACCIDENT AT THE ALLAHABAD RAILWAY STATION.—An accident occurred last night between eight and nine o'clock at the railway station, Allahabad, which resulted in the loss of an arm by a native passenger. It would appear that, the platform line being occupied by the mail train, an incoming passenger train was received on the second line, which in due course was shunted up to the end of the platform for the purpose of setting out the passengers. Hand lights were brought into use for this purpose, and a native, who appeared to us to be pretty well advanced in years, after he had safely alighted on the platform, toppled over and fell on the line. Just at that time the Pilot Engine happened to be shunting the Bombay through carriages on to the Jubbulpore mail train, and passed over the arm of the unfortunate man, severing it from the body. The man now lies in a very precarious state at the Native Hospital and no hopes being entertained of his life. No blame can be attached to any particular individual or individuals in this instance; but it is a matter of regret that, actuated by a spirit of false economy, the wall lights at the end of the platform, where the accident occurred, should be put out so early as they generally are. By keeping these lights burning and well trimmed until after the departure of the mail trains, the company would not be ruined, and passengers and the staff generally would better be able to see what they are about.—*Indian Herald.*

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

MODERATE progress is being made with the Melbourne International Exhibition. A very great change has been made in the constitution of the commission, the present Government having recently appointed a number of gentleman whose business qualifications will be a great gain to the commission. The appointments of the preceding Government were made chiefly for political purposes, and without any consideration of special fitness. A good deal has to be done before the 1st of June next, which is named as the date upon which the general reception of exhibits will commence. Tramways will be laid down for the conveyance of exhibits from the streets to the different courts of the Exhibition, and efforts are being made to prevent anything like the confusion experienced at the opening of the Sydney Exhibition. As regards the interior, nearly the whole of the main roof has been distempered and stencilled, the picture galleries and stair chambers being also well advanced. The orchestra in front of the organ, which occupies nearly a third of the western nave is on the point of completion, and most of the heavy woodwork of the organ is in position. The demand for space is very great. The United States have applied for 35,000ft., and France for 10,000ft., The British implement makers desire to the allotted a court of 20,000ft. An application has been made to the Government for £10,000 for an American annexe, and other large amounts are required for miscellaneous purposes. A new estimate of expenditure involving a large additional call upon the Treasury has been adopted by the commission, according to which the total outlay will amount to £320,000. A vote for £100,000 will probably be included in next year's Estimates The lawns around the buildings have been tastefully laid out, and the gardens now begin to assume a highly cultivated appearance. Large bodies of workmen have been employed in the building and in the grounds, and the newly constituted commission appear to realise the fact that sustained exertion will be necessary in order that all the works may be completed by the opening day.—*Argus.*

A large and influencial deputation from the Exhibition Commissioners waited on the Premier and Chief Secretary on the 13th April, and asked the Government to give its assurance that the necessary funds required for the completion of the Exhibition would be provided. It was explained by the treasurer of the commission, Mr. Vale, that after carefully and exhaustively considering the subject the commissioners had come to the conclusion that the total cost of the Exhibition from its commencement to the finish would be £320,000. Of this sum £20,000 was expected to be recouped from the sale of material used in the temporary annexes, and £50,000 obtained from charges of admission. The State therefore would require to contribute £250,000 towards the work. Of this £150,000 had been already obtained, and the deputation asked the Government to promise that the balance (£100,000 of the money would be placed on the estimates for 1880-81. There was a second request made for the Government to advance £10,000 on account of this sum if the money was required before the expiry of the present financial year. Mr. Service acceded to both demands, and remarked that, though many members of the Ministry did not approve of the undertaking, no obstacles, would be thrown in the way; on the contrary, the Government was willing to give its hearty co-operation in making the Exhibition a success.—*Age.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

RAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON

THURSDAY, NO. DAY, the 13th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba on the Government ground opposite the Arthur Bunder,

27 Bales mowra cotton, weather damaged, ex Russia "Ochtenpursed," and saved from the fire that sank off the Arthur Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
10 cases Persian palmie.
9 " White brilliants.
7 " White doria sarfes.
20 cases T. Red Prints.
4 " Green Jacconets.
20 boxes sparkling hock in quarts.
40 " champagne in quarts and pints.
25 " fine Scotch whiskey one star.
15 " Crabbies orange bitter.
15 " red burgundy.

An invoice of iron bedsteads of various sizes.
1 soda water machine No. 1 by Hayward, Tyler and Co., complete, in working order.
1 marble iced soda fountain.

Several articles of furniture comprising clothes, presses, chairs, tables, sideboards, screens, &c.

By order of Sha Treebhowan Muggun and on account and at the risk of Usalmeer, Abdool Gaffer Abdool Kadur.

38 cases each one cwt Sah Jampore loaf sugar.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, sale commencing at 12 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood bedstead furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, an Anglo-built waggonette by W. Thompson, Perth, a light office pulky shigram nearly new, &c., the property of A. C. Wall, Esq., C. S., the same comprising rich star-cut glassware, hand-some white chocolate and gold and white and gold blue thread dinner, white blue and gold dessert and white and red bordered breakfast service, best electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet frames, dish covers, salver, table and piano, candlesticks, mother-of-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture comprising a substantial blackwood dining table in 7 pieces for 24 persons, drawing room dining, pier, side, sofa, washband and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottomans and tete-a-tete drawing-room, easy, low and arm chairs and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, sarcens, teapoys, dumb waiters, toilet stands, flower and music stands, iron four post bedsteads, baby's cots, cam-cots, wardrobe, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, book hat and umbrella stands, towel horses, table argan and kerosine oil lamps, consoles and Cambay carpet, 4 light hanging argand lamp by Tucker and son, flower vases, table ornaments, figures, pictures, bath dispenses and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built waggonette, by W. Thompson, Perth.
1 Light office pulky shigram nearly new.
1 Lady's saddle

The property of the late Captain G. Lurken, Political Agent, Junjeera.

1 Single poled tent with wall.

Cot-hogues are ready and the property is on view.

Also the property of an then gentlemen.

1 Cabuli colt, 13-3, aged, believed to be sound, a very pleasant hack, fast trotter, good canterer, and sure footed, has been driven in single harness.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AND A LIGHT COMFORTABLE BROUGHAM AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Parsee Sanitarium.

A number of choice plants in pots and a light comfortable circular front trougham, the property of Mr. F. A. Spencer, changing his residence.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PYDHONEE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by-order of Bai Luxmeebai, widow of the late Venaykrow Juggannathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix, the will annexed of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable property.

All the messuage, property, hereditaments, and tenements situate at Pydhonee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 313 sq. are yards more or less, and numbered in the books of the Collector No. and which said property is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Coppersmith Road, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jaiba, the wife of Sorabjee Rustomjee Cootil wala, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and partly by the property of Bai Bachoobai, wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper, and which premises are assessed under No. 105 and are now in the occupation of Luxmeebai, widow of Venaykrow Juggannath Sunkersett and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1880.

NOTICES.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-4.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
WALLACE & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GOLD MINING IN THE MYSORE TERRITORY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & Co., have been authorised by the Goorcesai nairs [from the Government of Mysore] of certain land in the well known gold-producing district of Kolar and which is known to contain auriferous quartz in very large quantities, to form a Company for the working of a square mile, or 640 acres, of such land which they are prepared to allot on certain conditions. The land referred to is close to the block known as the "Ooregum Block" and the same rock is at present being worked by the Oregum Company run through it. The Concessionaires have agreed to transfer all their right title, and interest in the 640 acres referred to for 3 lakhs of rupees, half to be paid in cash and half in fully paid up shares. The title to the land is, Messrs, Barclay and Morgan advise, unexceptionable, and the terms asked are only slightly higher than those that have been paid by companies in Kolar to work portions of the Ooregum Block. No further payment of any kind, beyond the five lakhs of rupees is to be made to any one.

The proposal is to form a company with a capital of 10 lakhs of rupees, to acquire and work a square mile of mining land. It is believed that a Company with this capital ought to be able to develop all the resources of the land handed over.

The shares are to be of the value of Ten Rupees each, and the name of the Company, The MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY [LIMITED]. The Company's Register of Office will be in Madras, but it is not unlikely that a considerable portion of its capital will be raised in London where all further prices are meeting with great favour, The Company will have a Madras Board of Directors, and its proposed that Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

This preliminary notice is issued in order that it may be ascertained with what degree of favour a Company of the kind is likely to meet with at the hands of the Indian public, and so that it may be decided how many of the 70,000 shares still available for the public [50,000 having already been privately taken up] shall be reserved for local investors and how many for allotment in London.

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. will be glad to receive applications for shares in the meanwhile from and up to 31st May, unless before that date the shares are fully applied for; and should the Company not be formed, the deposit of One Rupee per share will be returned without any deductions.

Madras, 10th April 1880.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras

On behalf of the Madras Gold Mining Co (Limited).

Having paid to the Bankers [yourselves] of the above Company the sum of Rupees..... being Rs. 1 upon each of One Rupee per share on..... shares of Rupees Ten each in the said Company, I request you will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a Member of the Company in respect thereof; and I hereby authorise you to place my name to, on the Register of Members for the shares so allotted.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession if any .....
Usual signature.....
Date..... 188.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS.

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.,..CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co., .. Do.
BONNERJEE & Co., .. Do.
BARRIE & Co., ..MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co. ..BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co., ..BANGALORE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £80,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted on the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY,
CROWN BRAND.
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April 1880.

THE undersigned have received a small parcel of AROMATIC GINGER ALE manufactured by Corry & Co., Belfast, in Sodawater Bottles, casks of 8 doz., at Rs. 30 per Cask, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April, 1880.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 0 " 7 doz.
Hogsheads... " 60 0 per hhd. "
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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS, BOTTLERS, LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

NET CASH CREDIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz	6 0	..6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	..4 8

Duties included.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.

Read Brothers of London, the sole originators and duly registered founders of this Bottling mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" ale or stout to see that their name is on the labels, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them as it always has been. ORDERS FOR this Presidency must be addressed only to the undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Ollequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	"	" 46 8

STILL HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Bodenheimer	" 18 8	" 20 8
Gedesheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	25 0
Steinwein	" 23 0	...
Hochheimer	" 26 12	...
Nierdesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	...

*BRANDY.

Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0		...
Muller Freve's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.	...
F. Dessandier & Co. *	Do. " 24 0		...
Do. **	" 28 8		...
Boulestin ***	" 28 8		...

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
Ch teau Leoville	" 20 0	...

BEER.

	per doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.....Rs. 4 12	Rs. 5 0
Norway Pale Ale " 4 12	...
Kronenacher Export Beer " 6 8	...
Swiss Bit er from Alpine Plants " 28 8	31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky " 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY,
LIMITED

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

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THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirit, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and the MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

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FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
In Gold.
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Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.
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Gold Beaded, Embossed Band, Gothic and other pretty patterns, priced from Rs. 125 to 350.

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Plain	Rs. 20,	22,	24,	28,	34,	40,	46,	56,	62,	68,	86,	108.
Engraved...	Rs. 24,	25,	29,	32,	38,	50,	58,	65,	72,	78,	100,	118.

SILVER LOCKETS.
Same as above from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
"Mizpah" Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
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April 28th, 1880.

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OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

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A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

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In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

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All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.	
" Silk and Wool "	" 18-8	"	"
" Oxford Cloth	" 11	"	"
" Zephyr Cloth	" 11	"	"
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Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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TO BE LET, from 1st June, 1880, a desirable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of Mr. Crick, next door to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

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28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

MR. G'O. K. HEINRICHS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN OUR FIRM PER PRO from this date.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1880.

S. CURSETJEE MAJOO,
20, Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Thacker & Co.,

BEGS to inform his customers that he has just received a new consignment of CHILDRENS' TOYS, Aluminium Gold Pencil Cases, Wool Work Cushion of assorted Patterns assorted Color Wool, Albums and Scrap Albums, Pearl Beads, &c., Gold Ear Wire, Hair Guards.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 10.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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A HANDSOME C-Spring BAROUCHE, built by HOOPER & SON, of London, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting AUSTRALIAN MARES, age 6 and 9, with a double set of brass-mounted Harness. The price of the turnout is Rs. 2,250.

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UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for the supply of quantities of 1st class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER up to a THOUSAND TONS.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 7th May 1880.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1880, at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1880, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 4th May 1880.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM FIFTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY per Share has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the tenth day of May, 1880, to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on this day, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEIR HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th April 1880.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to 10th proximo.

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